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HORSEMANSHIP:

TEACHING THE ART OF

Manage Riding,

(THE GROUND WORK OR FOUNDATION OF ALL SYSTEMS OF GOOD RIDING),

AND BREAKING HORSES SYSTEMATICALLY.

FOR THE USE OF INSTRUCTORS,

AND PERSONS WHO MAY WISH TO IMPROVE THEMSELVES IN THE
TRUE PRINCIPLES OF RIDING AND BREAKING HORSES.

With Engravings,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE POSITION ON HORSEBACK, AND THE
PARTICULAR RIDING LESSONS OF THE MANAGE.

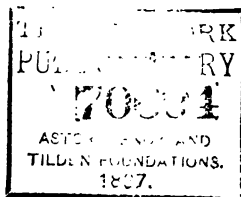
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INSTRUCTIONS

IN

MANAGE RIDING:

THE GROUNDWORK OR FOUNDATION OF ALL SYSTEMS

OF

GOOD RIDING.

ERRATA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read.</i>
17,	17,	yorr,	your.
23,	12,	menage,	manage.
24,	19,	do.	do.
40,	19,	right-leg,	left-leg.
47,	21,	turn,	return.
70,	7,	left-hand,	left-half.
35,	Betwixt the lines 11 and 12, add		
	{ HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !		
	{ CHANGE REVERSE !		
39,	Betwixt the lines 15 and 16, add		
	{ LEFT-COUNTER MARCH !		
	{ HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD !		
Plate two, movement, movements.			

Horse, each man disengage your left hand from the rein; make a full pace forward, with your right foot foremost in line with the horse's fore-feet; face

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INSTRUCTIONS

IN

MANAGE RIDING:

THE GROUNDWORK OR FOUNDATION OF ALL SYSTEMS

OF

GOOD RIDING.

LESSON.—PART I.

SECTION I.

Instructor.—Form the squad up on a side of the manage (the horses at double distance, or a horse's length apart; each man fronting his horse, and with both hands applied to the sides of the snaffle (or *bridoon*) rein close to the rings of the bit, holding up his head); and proceed with the following explanations (or words to the same meaning) and commands.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

ATTENTION!—At the command, Stand to your Horse, each man disengage your left hand from the rein; make a full pace forward, with your right foot foremost in line with the horse's fore-feet; face

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

to the left about on your right toe ;
raise the horse's head, and present your
body square to the front :—

STAND TO YOUR HORSE !

At the command, front your horse ;
each make a full pace forward with
your right foot foremost, face to the
right-about, apply your left hand to
the right side of the [*bridoon*] rein,
and with both hands raise the horse's
head :—

FRONT YOUR HORSE !

LEFT DRESS !

STAND TO YOUR HORSE !—(as before.)

To mount with a snaffle or a bridoon
rein ; or, with bridoon and curb reins.
If with a snaffle or a bridoon rein, omit
the words between the [*crotchets*.]

Caution.—You will prepare to mount
in four separate motions, by words
of command.

At the command, Prepare to mount ;
each, face to your right, plant your right
foot opposite to the left stirrup [*take*
(or receive from your right hand)

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

the middle of the bridoon rein across the palm of your left-hand], take hold of the [*curb*] rein, [*where*] doubled in its centre, with the forefinger and thumb of your right hand, and place the little finger of your left hand between its sides ; then rest your left hand on the horse's neck, about twelve inches from the saddle, with your right hand close above it :—

PREPARE TO MOUNT!

At two—Extend the [*curb*] rein with your right hand, till you feel a soft resistance from the horse's mouth, and close your left hand round it :—

Two!

At three—Throw the upper part of the [*curb*] rein from your right hand, to the off-side of the horse's neck and with it (right hand) take a lock of the mane, which place within the fingers, and round the thumb of your left hand ; then lay hold of the left stirrup-leather close above the iron :—

THREE!!

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

At four—Place your left toe in the stirrup, and right hand on the cantle of the saddle :—

FOUR !

Press your left knee against the saddle (if you can reach it ; if you cannot, you must only aim to do so) ; and draw back your foot, to prevent it touching the horse.

Caution.—You will mount in three separate motions , by words of command.

At the word mount, each, by a spring from your right foot, and assistance of your hands, chiefly the left, rise and stand in the left stirrup. Have your head up, waist forward, right hand bearing down on the saddle, to prevent it slipping ; heels together, and forced a little back, and knees pressing against the saddle-flap :—

MOUNT !

At two—Move your right hand to the pommel of the saddle,—also, right leg over the horse, and, closing your knee

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

on the off-side, sink gently into the seat:—

Two!

At three—Disengage your left hand from the mane; drop your right hand behind your thigh; and convey your right foot into the stirrup, without aid from your hand, or dropping your head to look at it:—

THREE!

Hold your left arm, so that its lower part, resting lightly against your hip, forms a right angle, with its upper part hanging perpendicularly from your shoulder. Place your bridle-hand 4, 5, or 6 inches from the centre of your waist, with the knuckle of its thumb upward, the nails of its fingers facing your waist, and its little finger about level with the point of the elbow. Turn the palm of your right hand next to your thigh.

TO DISMOUNT.

Caution.—You will prepare to dismount in three separate motions, by words of command.

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

At the command, prepare to dismount—each, apply the forefinger and thumb of your right hand to the [*curb*] rein, close above your left hand; and disengage your right foot from the stirrup :—

PREPARE TO DISMOUNT !

At two—slide your left hand forward on the rein, till it rests on the horse's neck, about 12 inches from the saddle. Your right hand, supporting the rein, is to remain steady :—

Two !

At three—Drop the upper part of the [*curb*] rein from your right hand; and with it (right hand) take a lock of the mane, which place within the fingers and round the thumb of your left hand; then rest your right hand on the pommel of the saddle; its thumb on the left side, and fingers on the right :—

THREE !

Caution.—You will dismount in four

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

separate motions, by words of command.

At the word **Dismount**, move your right leg over to the near side of the horse, and right hand to the cantle of the saddle; there stand, and support your body in the left stirrup, as described in the first act of mounting:—

DISMOUNT!

At two—Sink and rest on your right foot:—

Two!

At three—Disengage your left foot from the stirrup, and place it in line with the horse's fore feet:—

(Your hands remain as they are):—

THREE!

At four—disengage your hands from their present hold, face to your left, close your heels, seize the [bridle] rein with your right hand, raise the horse's head, and present your body erect to the front:—

FOUR!

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Caution.—You will mount in seven separate motions, by words of command, unaccompanied with previous explanations :—

**PREPARE TO MOUNT!—TWO!—THREE!—FOUR!
MOUNT!—TWO!—THREE!**

Caution.—You will dismount in seven separate motions ; by words of command, unaccompanied with previous explanations :—

**PREPARE TO DISMOUNT !—TWO !—THREE !
DISMOUNT !—TWO !—THREE !—FOUR !**

Caution.—You will mount in two divisions of motions. At the command, Prepare to mount, unite the four motions into one continued act :—

PREPARE TO MOUNT !

At the word Mount, unite the three motions into one continued act :—

MOUNT !

Caution.—You will dismount in two divisions of motions. At the com-

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

mand, Prepare to dismount, unite the three motions into one continued act:—

PREPARE TO DISMOUNT!

At the word Dismount, unite the four motions into one continued act:—

DISMOUNT!

N.B. Thus you are always to mount, and dismount, when no caution is given previous to the commands—“*Prepare to mount!*—*Mount!*—*Prepare to dismount!*—*Dismount!*”

The following method of mounting, in three motions, will be found more eligible for private tuition in private schools, than the preceding military mode of mounting in seven motions.—As the standing in the stirrup is very liable to displace the saddle from the horse's back, and thereby cause him to kick and plunge, disturb and sometimes maim the other files.

To mount with a snaffle or a bridoon rein; or, with bridoon and curb reins. If with a snaffle or a bridoon

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

rein only, omit the words between the [crotchets.]

Caution.—You will prepare to mount in two separate motions, by words of command.

At the command, Prepare to mount, each face to the right, plant your right foot opposite to the left stirrup, place your left hand on the side of the [bridoon] rein; glide your right hand along the [bridoon] rein, till its forefinger and thumb arrive at the centre: move your left hand up to the right, and [*receive the middle of the bridoon rein across its palm; take hold of the curb rein where doubled in its centre, with the fore finger and thumb of your right hand*], place [the] (*its*) thumb and three upper fingers [*of the left hand*] round both sides of the [curb] rein, also its little finger in between them, and rest it on the horse's neck, a few inches from the saddle; then with your right hand extend the [curb] rein till you feel a soft resistance from the horse's mouth; throw its upper part to the off side of the neck—take a

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

lock of the mane, place it within the fingers, and round the thumb of your left hand, and lay hold of the left stirrup-leather close above the iron:—

PREPARE TO MOUNT!

At two—place your left toe in the stirrup, and right hand on the cantle of the saddle:—

Two!

Caution.—You will mount in one motion.

At the word Mount, each, by a spring from your right foot, and assistance of your hands, chiefly the left, rise in the stirrup, move your right hand to the pommel of the saddle, and right leg clearly over the horse: close your knee on the off side, and sink gently into the seat; convey your right foot into the stirrup, drop your right hand behind your thigh, disengage your left hand from the mane, and place it about 4, 5, or 6 inches from the centre of your waist, with the knuckle of its thumb upward, the nails

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

of its fingers fronting your waist, and its little finger about level with the point of the elbow:—

MOUNT !

TO DISMOUNT.

Caution.—At the command, Prepare to dismount, each disengage your right foot from the stirrup; move both your hands to the horse's neck; with the right, take a lock of the mane, which place within the fingers, and round the thumb of the left hand, then rest your right hand on the pommel of the saddle, its thumb on the left side, and fingers on the right:—

PREPARE TO DISMOUNT !

Caution.—You will dismount in two motions, by words of command. At the word Dismount, move your right leg clearly over the horse, and right hand to the cantle of the saddle, then sink, and rest on your right foot:—

DISMOUNT !

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

At two, stand to your horse :—

Two !

[After two or threetimes, omit the words “two.”]

This safe mode of mounting and dismounting was formerly (for twenty years) taught in the riding school at Woolwich, by the late riding-master, Lieut.-Col. Quist, under whose command and tuition the author of these compendious instructions had the honour of serving as Lieutenant and First Assistant in the establishment.

PREPARE TO MOUNT !—[*as before.*]

MOUNT !—[*as before.*]

STIRRUPS UP !—[Under the holsters, and across the neck of the horse.

Divide the [*bridoon*] rein between your hands, hold it within all the four fingers, and under the thumb of your left hand ; and within the three upper fingers and under the thumb of the right hand ; the little finger outside.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

Position on horseback without stirrups, and with the [bridoon] rein divided between the hands.

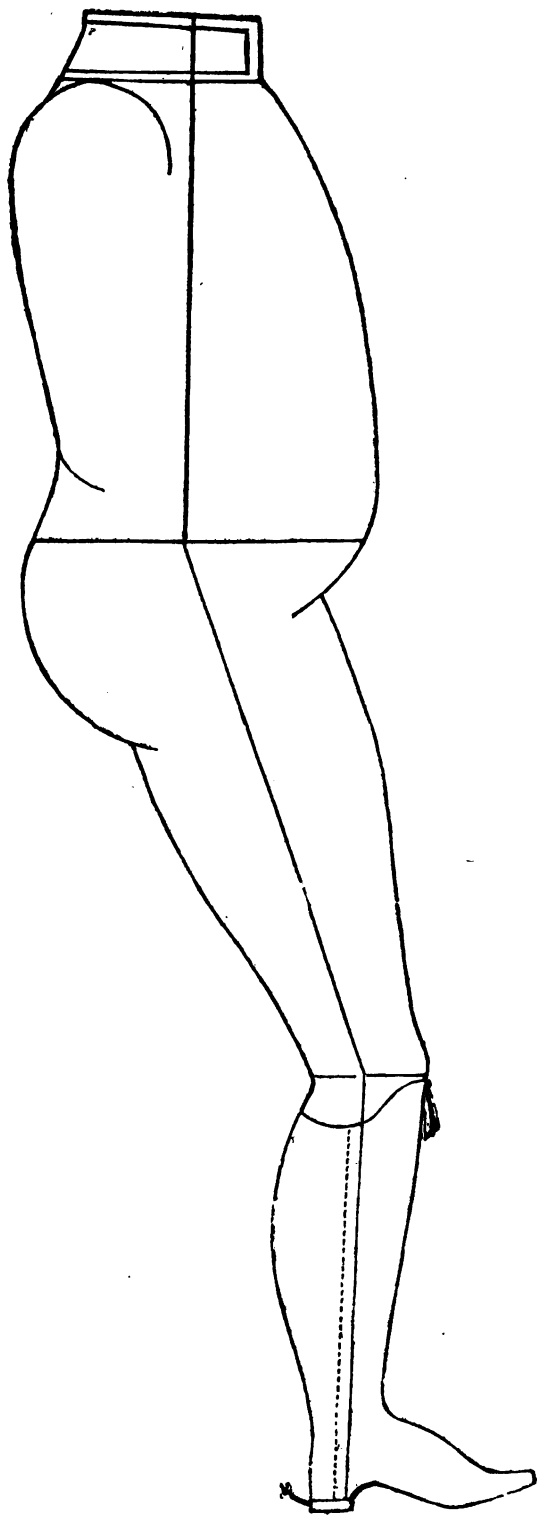
ATTENTION!—Sit upright and home on your fork. Extend, draw back, and roll in your thighs, till they lay with their hollow or inward front parts flat and close on the saddle, and are about 20 degrees short of a perpendicular.

[Your thighs, thus placed, are, by muscular exertions, proportioned to the action of the horse, to cling to the saddle, so as to be able, almost independent of any other aid, to support your body when it leans, or is thrown to the right or left, backward or forward.]

Hold your legs near to the horse, and so that you can see your insteps in front of your knees, forming perpendicular lines. Raise your toes, or feet, by the ankle joints. Force down and turn out your heels. (The heels are to be turned from the horse by rolling in your thighs; not by twisting in your toes and distorting the ankle joints.

PLATE I.

Shewing the position of the body, thighs, and legs, of a man when seated on horseback : his shoulders behind the perpendicular lines of his hips, his thighs 20 degrees short of a perpendicular, and legs perpendicular.



[This plate to face page 14.]

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*[Your legs are, occasionally, to strengthen the hold of your thighs by clasp-
ing the horse with their calves. Namely: in kicking, bolting, plung-
ing, rearing, leaping, and so forth. They are likewise to request the horse
to walk, to trot, and to gallop; they are to aid and support him occasion-
ally in all his movements; and they are to chastise him when he disobeys,
or performs with reluctancy.]*

Sink and press forward your waist; force back your shoulders; thrust out your chest; raise up and draw back your head, till the chin and forehead are perpendicular; bend back the upper part of your body, till the fronts of your shoulders are an inch or two behind the perpendicular lines of your hips.

*[Your body is to be flexible, pliant, and preserve its balance by taking cor-
responding motions or positions to those of the horse. Namely: while the horse works straight and upright on his legs, your body must be in the position which I have now described;*

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

but when the horse bends and leans, as he does when moving speedily round a corner or circle, then your body must lean in the same direction and proportion, or your balance would be disturbed, and your seat so exposed, that if the horse were to shy, or spring inward, you would find a ready way to the ground on the outward side.

When your horse kicks, stumbles, or leaps, your body must sway or bend back, supported by a close muscular hold of your thighs and legs, or otherwise you would be thrown from the saddle.

On the other hand—when your horse rears, your body must sway forward, close to his neck, or you would be in danger of falling off behind, or of pulling him backward on the top of yourself. Thus, then, the office of your body is to take as many different positions as the horse has power to work in.]

Hold your arms so that their lower parts, resting lightly against your hips,

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form right angles with their upper parts, hanging perpendicularly from your shoulders.

Place your hands 4, 5, or 6 inches apart, with the knuckles of their thumbs upward, and as high as the middle joints of your arms.

Curve your wrists inward till the middle knuckles of the fingers of both hands face each other. Press your thumbs closely on the sides of the rein, laid over the lower joints of your fore-fingers.

[Your hands are to keep the rein properly collected and adjusted—(“collected”—so that bracing your fingers, twisting and contracting your wrists, would rein the horse back, or prevent him stepping out; or the easing of them permit him to advance freely:—“Adjusted,”—so as to give his head and neck a small inclination inward;)]—I say, “Your hands are to keep the rein properly collected and adjusted,” and therewith direct and govern the horse. (That is, they are to turn him to the

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

right or left, invite him to advance, request him to step back, raise his forehead, enliven his mouth, support his position, direct his time, action, air, length of pace, and so forth). But in all their acts you are, as much as possible, to avoid moving your arms with them.—Bracing your fingers, twisting and contracting your wrists, will produce such acts of your hands as, being accompanied by corresponding aids of your body and legs, will effect whatever you require of a horse that has been dressed or broken in.]

The acts of the hands (assisted with body and legs) are four. The first is that which enlivens, liberates, and invites the horse to advance, either in a short or an extended walk, trot, or gallop. For which purpose, by a lively motion with the lower parts of your hands, toward your waist, feel his mouth; then yield, and again, softly meeting his mouth, replace your hands.

Your legs, in union with this invitation, or act of your hands, are, for an instant, to close on his sides, a little behind the girths.

The second act of the hands, body, and legs, is that which turns the horse to the right, or right-about. For which purpose, your right hand is to feel the rein with increasing power or pressure, by contracting and drawing its lower part upward towards the right front of your waist ; your left hand, curving a little to the right, is to maintain a steady feeling of the rein ; and your body, with the arms lightly clinging to it, is to twist and incline to your right rear, so as to increase the power of your hands in that direction, to the degree requisite to effect your purpose, and cause the left side of the rein to press his neck. Your right leg is to aid his croup round, by pressing his side a little behind the girths, and your left leg meet, support, and keep him up to the bridle.

The horse, in general, is to be so turned, that your body becomes, as it were, a pivot or centre to his motion : his fore and hind feet move on opposite sides of a circle.

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The third act of the hands, body, and legs, is the reverse of the second ; consequently directs the horse to the left, or left-about ; therefore can need no further explanation.

The fourth act of the hands requires the horse to move backward, from a standing position ; or step short, or halt, when advancing, for which purpose, turn and strengthen them, with their little fingers inclining upward, towards the centre of your waist.

Your legs, occasionally, are to close on his sides, behind the girths, to direct him straight, or keep him up to the bridle.

[Thus far I have, as briefly as possible, explained the positions and offices of the several parts of a man on horseback.]

The positions of the several parts, as described, form, not only the most graceful, but the best attitude you can acquire for giving security in all cases. For when thus placed, your body will involuntarily take the corresponding motion, should the horse rear, kick, spring forward, stumble, or otherwise.

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EXPLANATIONS.

But, if you were to ride fast, a long journey, this style would not be calculated either for your own ease, or the horse's. No; in that case a preference should be given to the common mode of jockey-riding: which is, to give your body a forward inclination, to thrust your breech well back, to place your thighs about five-and-thirty or forty degrees short of a perpendicular, and to rise from, and return to, the saddle by means of the stirrups; which, of course, require to be a hole or two shorter than for this style of riding.

But observe, whenever you adopt the jockey style of riding for fast and long travelling, it should be for the sake of your own and horse's ease; and not (as is too generally asserted by those who can ride no other way) for being the safest and strongest position.

The position which I have described gives the greatest security you can have on horse-back.—Every deviation from it exposes you to some danger or other.

For instance—The man who, contrary to rule, rides with his body leaning forward, is exposed to the danger of being thrown over the horse's head, if the horse going fast, should suddenly stop, kick up behind, or stumble on his knees.

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The man who, contrary to rule, rides with his body hanging back, supported by the reins, his knees up, and feet forward, which generally go together, not only takes from the muscles of the thighs the function of holding or clasping the saddle, and acting as springs to the seat, but exposes himself to the unavoidable danger, should the horse rear, of falling backward, and pulling the animal over on the top of himself. Besides this, his body, thus placed, acts like a lever on the horse's loins, the weakest part, and is very distressing to the animal, and seldom fails to gall his back in performing a day's journey.

The man who, contrary to rule, rides with his back round, instead of hollow, is much exposed should the horse kick or stumble.

The man who, contrary to rule, rides with his legs wide from the horse's sides, is exposed to the danger of being thrown off, should the horse suddenly and unexpectedly turn short round, fly to a side from any object, kick, or plunge. The legs should always be in their proper situation, that is, near the horse, or hanging perpendicularly from the knees. In which position only are they enabled to give that instantaneous assistance necessary on those sudden emergencies.

*COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.*

At the command, **Eyes right**, (or by the right) each look in that direction, turning your head not more than two or three inches, and sink your right hand till its thumb knuckle be about level with the little finger of your left hand. :—

EYES RIGHT !

This is the position in which your hands are to be held when advancing in line by the right, moving round the menage to the right, and turning to the right. Your right hand will now be a little nigher your body than your left hand.

At the command, **Eyes front**, your head and right hand are again to resume their first position :—

EYES FRONT !

This is the position in which your hands are to be held when sitting at attention, and the horse is standing still.

At the command, **Eyes left**, (or by the left) each look to the left, turning your head not more than two or three

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

inches, and sink your left hand till its thumb-knuckle be about level with the little finger of your right hand :—

EYES LEFT!

This is the position in which your hands are to be held when advancing by, or turning to the left.—Your left hand will now be a little nigher your body than your right hand, in consequence of its being lowered.

EYES RIGHT!—*(as before.)*

Caution.—At the word, March,—all move off in a walk, dressing by your right ; effected by a lively motion of your hands, and gentle touch of your legs :—

BY THE RIGHT, MARCH!—*[to the side of the menage.]*

HAET!—*[about a foot from the side of the menage.]*

Caution.—At the command, Right file, each (except the right hand man) quarter-turn your horse to the right. Right hand man, turn your horse full to the right :—

RIGHT FILE—MARCH!

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

Follow each other at a yard's length between head and tail. Adjust the rein, so as to give the horse's head a small inclination inward to the right. As you each enter the corners of the manage, strengthen your right hand a little to the left, to keep the horse's head to the right, and prevent him turning before he is sufficiently close in the corner. When sufficiently close, liberate, and, if necessary, aid him out, with second act of hands, body, and legs.

Endeavour to maintain your attitude with as little stiffness as possible. Let there be an easy, graceful pliancy in all your joints. [*After moving a few times round the manage, explain to halt.*]

Caution.—At the word Halt, strengthen and turn your hands, with their little fingers inclining upward toward the centre of your waist, and for an instant close your legs on the horse:—

HALT!—[*on a side of the manage, and explain right turn.*]

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, RIGHT TURN—MARCH !——HALT DRESS !
[to the right.]

Caution.—At the word, March, all move off in a walk, dressing by and keeping your proper interval from the right ; and on your approaching the opposite side of the manage, turn and file to your right, without waiting for a word of command :—

BY THE RIGHT, MARCH !

Caution.—You will be commanded to the right, on the march. In the act of turning, each look to your preceding file. The instant the turn is completed, dress, and move across the manage by your right ; on your arrival within a yard of the opposite side, turn again to the right, without waiting for a word of command :—

FILES, RIGHT TURN !—*[and right turn.]*

FILES, RIGHT TURN !—*[as before.]*

FILES, RIGHT TURN !—*[and when they are within two or three yards of the opposite side of the manage, give the command halt.]*

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

HALT! [*in line, two or three yards from the side of the manage.*]

Caution.—In turning to the right about, the horse's fore and hind feet are to move on opposite sides of a circle; and your body is to become, as it were, a pivot or centre to his motion:—

FILES, RIGHT ABOUT TURN MARCH, HALT, DRESS,
(*to the left.*)

Assume the third position of the hands.

BY THE LEFT, MARCH!

Move to the opposite side of the manage, and turn to your left, without a command.

[*Let them move as often round the manage to the left as they did to the right. Reverse the explanations.*]

HALT!—[*on a side of the manage, and explain left turn.*]

FILES, LEFT TURN—MARCH!—HALT DRESS!—[*to the left.*]

Caution.—As given before the command, "*By the right, March.*"

BY THE LEFT, MARCH!

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Caution.—The reverse of “files right turn.”

FILES, LEFT TURN!

FILES, LEFT TURN!—[*as before.*]

FILES, LEFT TURN!—[*and when they are within two or three yards of the opposite side of the manage, give the command halt :—*

HALT!

Caution.—The reverse of “right about turn :”—

FILES, LEFT ABOUT TURN—MARCH—HALT DRESS,
(*to the right.*)

BY THE RIGHT, MARCH!—[*at the side of the manage, turn right.*

Caution.—At the command (on the march) files right about turn [or files about] each, inclining your horse's fore part a little to the right, halt or pause for two or three seconds, then commence to turn him, so that your body becomes, as it were, a pivot or centre to his motion :—

FILES, RIGHT ABOUT TURN! [*when round*] **FORWARD!**

FILES, LEFT ABOUT TURN! [*the reverse of right about*] **FORWARD!**

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

HALT!!—[*on a side, some distance from the then front end of the manage.*]

Caution.—At the command, files (or column) right incline, each turn your horse thirty-four degrees, or nearly a half-face, to the right; by which means you will each appear to be a little behind your flank leader :—

FILES, RIGHT INCLINE!—[*they turn.*]

[*Instructor—See every file properly placed.*]

Caution.—Leading file march accurately in this direction; and every other file move parallel with him, preserving your present uniformity of front and interval.

The horses are not to passage, or cross their legs, but move their feet in a straight direction :—

BY THE LEFT, MARCH!

On your approaching the opposite side of the manage, the word front or left forward will be given. At which word each man, at the same instant, turn your horse to the left, so as to co-

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

ver your preceding file, and change the position of your hands :—

FRONT ! [or, Left forward !] [*or it may be explained to turn thus, without a command.*]

FILES, LEFT INCLINE !—[*the reverse of right incline.*]

FRONT ! [or, Right forward !] [*the inclinings, right and left, are to be repeated as often as may be thought necessary.*]

[**N.B.** *If the squad is large, tell it off in two divisions, and give the commands successively to each, as, for example, Division one, files right turn ! Division two, files right turn !*]

At the command, Change, [or leading file right incline] leading file lead the squad diagonally across the manage, from side to side, and move round to the left :—

CHANGE ! [or, Right incline !] As you each, in succession, approach the opposite side of the manage, reverse the position of your hands, and close your left leg on the horse, to put him straight. [*Walk once or twice round the manage to the left.*]

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

CHANGE! [or, *Left incline!*]—[*the reverse of the former.*]

CHANGE—REVERSE!—[*See the Plates.*]

At the finish of each angle, change the position of your hands, and close your inner leg on the horse.

CHANGE—REVERSE!

CENTRE—CHANGE!—[*See the Plates.*]

CENTRE-CHANGE!

RIGHT-COUNTRE-MARCH!—*Instructor.*—*Attend to the hands, &c.*

LEFT-COUNTRE-MARCH!—[*The countre-march performed round the pillar, at the side of the manage, is the best lesson that can be for teaching the acts of the hands, body, and legs; therefore ought to be much practised.*]

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE!—[*See the Plates.*]

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE!

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE!—*See the Plates.*

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE!

CIRCLE-RIGHT.

[*N.B. If the squad is large, tell it off (if not already done) in two divisions. And in front of the command "Circle-right," and follow-*

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

ing commands, put **DIVISIONS.** *At which the squad will form two circles: one in each end the manage. The leading file of the second division must then regulate his pace so as to cross the centre of the manage, at the same time that the leading file of the first division crosses it.]*

CHANGE-NARROW !—Change-narrow.

CHANGE-LARGE !

CIRCLE-LEFT !

CHANGE-NARROW !—Change-narrow !

CHANGE-LARGE !—*After the change they move round the manage.*

HALT !

At the command sit at ease, slack the rein; stoop your body, and caress the horse with your right hand, clapping his neck three or four times :—

SIT AT EASE !—[*Proceed no further for three or four days.*]

SECTION II.—TROTTING.

ATTENTION! [*Instructor. See every man properly placed.*]

FORWARD, MARCH!

At the command, Trot, animate the horse by a lively motion of your fingers and gentle touch of your legs.

In the trot, take a muscular hold of the saddle, proportioned to the action of the horse. Keep your body, bending a little back, flexible, and well balanced, independent of the rein (and stirrups), [*when worn.*]

GENTLY TROT. [*Two or three times round the manege.*]

Admonitions in the Trot:—Keep your shoulders, elbows, and hands steady; the rein properly collected and adjusted, so as to enable your hands to keep up a due correspondence with the horse's mouth, and give his head a small inclination to the right. Keep your thighs extended and rolled in, that

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

the muscles may cling to the saddle, and act as springs in breaking the shock or jolt which the action of the horse occasions. Keep your legs steady and perpendicular from the knees; heels sunk, toes pulled up (and light on the stirrups.)

FILES, RIGHT TURN !—[*as before, and as often as necessary.*]

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN !—[*as before*]**—FORWARD !**

FILES, LEFT-TURN !—[*as before, and as often as necessary.*]

FILES, LEFT-ABOUT-TURN !—**FORWARD !**

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE !—**FRONT !** [or **Left-forward !**]

FILES, LEFT-INCLINE !—**FRONT !**—[or, **Right-forward.**]

CHANGE !

CHANGE !

CHANGE-REVERSE !

CHANGE-REVERSE !

CENTRE-CHANGE !

CENTRE-CHANGE !

RIGHT-COUNTRE-MARCH !

LEFT-COUNTRE-MARCH !

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

[Sometimes, instead of the single changes above, put them through the following double changes!]

DIVISIONS, CIRCLE-RIGHT !

- - - CHANGE-NARROW !—Change-narrow!
- - - CHANGE-LARGE !
- - - CIRCLE-LEFT !
- - - CHANGE-NARROW !—Change-narrow!
- - - CHANGE-LARGE !
- - - HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !
- - - CHANGE-REVERSE !
- - - RIGHT-COUNTRE-MARCH !
- - - LEFT-COUNTRE-MARCH !
- - - CENTRE-CHANGE !
- - - CENTRE-CHANGE !
- - - CHANGE-NARROW !
- - - CHANGE-NARROW !

HALT !

SIT-AT-EASE !

[After a few days' practice of Sections I. and II., add Section III. to their lesson; and as they improve, continue adding Section after Section, to the end of the lesson. Or, when time will not permit to add Section to Section, then omit the preceding Section or Sections, and commence at the next one.]

SECTION III.

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSON, OR HEAD AND SHOULDERS
INWARD.*(L'Epaule en dedans.)*

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

ATTENTION!—At the command, Horse's head and shoulders inward; each file [*gradually**], half turn your horse to the right, and bend his neck, so as to present the front of his head nearly full to the right:

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD!—[*they turn.*]

Instructor. [See every horse properly placed, at least with respect to his body; the bend of his neck cannot be thoroughly effected till he has been put in motion.]

Caution.—This is the position in which the horse should be supported and moved to the left. Therefore, when you have put him in motion, endeavour, gradually, to effect it, without preventing him keeping up to the proper distance from the preceding file.

* When the horses are in motion.

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Your hands are to work toward the centre of your waist, without crossing each other. Your right hand (maintaining the bend, and partly supporting the position of the horse), is to be low, and near your waist, with the elbow lightly resting on your body. Your left hand (conducting him onward, and assisting with your right hand to support his shoulders inward) is to be raised and advanced, with the arm detached a little from your body.

Your body (with head up, shoulders back, chest and waist forward), is to be twisted to the right, so as to cause the left side of the rein to press the horse's neck. Your left thigh is to increase its pressure, a little forward; your right leg is to press him onward; and your left leg, occasionally, support and keep him to the bridle.

In turning the corners of the manage, stay the horse's fore part, and aid his hind part round, till he is in the proper position to proceed on the new line:

EYES LEFT,—MARCH!—[*Move thus once or twice round the manage.*]

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

This is a most essential lesson for every man to be taught, who is, or wishes to become capable of controlling his horse properly ; and without the great risk of getting his neck broke. It gives a man the power of forcing his horse either from, or past any object. For instance ;—Now the horse is bent to the right, you have the power of forcing him off to the left, from any object which you would wish to avoid on your right ; or of forcing him past any object which he might refuse to pass on his left. And *vice-versa*, when he is bent to the left. It also deters and prevents a horse from rearing or kicking to any dangerous height. It supple his neck, shoulders, loins, and haunches ; and teaches him to move from the pressure of the leg. It likewise supple the rider's loins, gives him liberty in the saddle, freedom and ease in the seat, a balance in the side actions, and teaches him properly and effectually to use his hands and legs.

CHANGE !

And,

In succession, as you each approach the opposite side of the manage, turn and reverse the bending and position of

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

your horse to the left; by adjusting your rein, changing the position and operation of your hands, and closing your left leg on him. [*Move thus once or twice round the manege.*]

CHANGE!—[*As above, only substituting words right for words left.*]

CHANGE-REVERSE!

CHANGE-REVERSE!

CENTRE-CHANGE!

CENTRE-CHANGE!

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE!

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE!

RIGHT-COUNTER-MARCH!

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD!

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE!

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN!

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD!

FILES, LEFT-TURN!

FILES, LEFT-ABOUT-TURN!

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD!

HALT!—[*Instructor.*—See every horse and man properly placed, as at the commencement of this section; and then proceed to Section IV.]

SECTION IV.

OBLIQUEING AND PASSAGING.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

At the command—**RIGHT-OBLIQUE**, [or by right half passage change,] leading file, (and every other in succession, as you arrive on his ground), relinquish the bending of your horse's neck, but continue his nose turned from the perpendicular to the right; and with your left leg aid in his croup till his body be parallel with the sides of the manage; then move him sideways and obliquely to your right front.—Your hands are to remain in their present position (*i. e.* right down, and left up); and your right leg is, occasionally, to meet, support, and keep him up to the bridle. On approaching the opposite side of the manage, reverse the position and operation of your hands; thereby, and with your right leg, turn, and bend your horse, with his head and shoulders inward, to the left:—

RIGHT-OBLIQUE !—MARCH !—Dress by your right.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

LEFT-OBLIQUE !—[*the reverse of right-oblique.*
And then head and shoulders inward as before.]

[*When the leading file has arrived at the centre of the end of the manage, command*]

HALT !

Caution.—At the command—Down the centre right pass ;—leading file, (and every other in succession, as you arrive on his ground) relinquish the bending of your horse's neck ; but continue his nose turned from the perpendicular to the right ; and with your left leg aid in his croup, till his body be about quarter turned to the right ; then support and move him sideways to the right : your hands are to remain in their present position ; and your right leg, occasionally, is to meet and keep him up to the bridle:—

DOWN THE CENTRE, RIGHT-PASS, MARCH !—Dress by, and keep your distance from the right.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

[When the leading file has arrived at the upper end of the manage, command]

FROM THE RIGHT-TO-THE-FRONT-FILE!—[or Rank-off!]
—and as you turn to the left, at the side of the manage, head and shoulders in.

[When the leading file has arrived at the centre of the end of the manage, command]

DOWN THE CENTRE, LEFT-PASS!—Dress by, and keep your distance from the left.

[When the leading file has arrived at the upper end of the manage, command]

FROM THE LEFT-TO-THE-FRONT-FILE!—[or Rank off!] and as you turn to the right, at the side of the manage in succession, head and shoulders in.

[When all are on a side of the manage, command]

HALT!

Caution.—At the command, Column [or files] right-pass; every file relin

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

quish the bending of your horse's neck, but continue his head twisted a little from the perpendicular to the right, and with your left-leg aid in his croup, till his body be about quarter turned to the right; then support and move him in column, sideways to the right :—

COLUMN, RIGHT-PASS, MARCH!—Dress by your left front. [*On their approaching the opposite side of the manage, command*]

FORWARD, AND SHOULDERS IN !

COLUMN, LEFT-PASS !

FORWARD, AND SHOULDERS IN !—[*the reverse of the former movements.*]

HALT !

Caution.—At the command, Files, left turn and half passage to the right, each file carry the operation of your hands to the left, without altering their position (right down and left up); close your left leg on the horse, and from his present position, turn him on his centre, 90 degrees, or a quarter circle, to your left :—

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, LEFT-TURN AND HALF PASSAGE TO THE RIGHT !—[turn.]

[*Instructor.*—*See every horse properly placed—that is, with his body forming an angle of 45 degrees, with the side of the manage; and his nose turned a little from the perpendicular to the right, by a graceful twist of his neck.*] At the word March, you must each endeavour to support and move your horse to the right in this position, as nearly as you can, without preventing him keeping up to the proper distance from your preceding file. (As in the oblique, or as in the full passage), your hands are to work toward the centre of the waist, without crossing each other; your right thigh is to increase its pressure a little forward, and assist with your hands to stay his shoulders; your right hip will be a little advanced; your left leg is to aid him onward; and your right leg, occasionally, meet, support, and keep him up to the bridle.

Preserve your balance without leaning to the left. In turning the corners of the manage, stay the horse's hind part, and aid his fore part round, till he

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

is in the proper position to proceed on the new line.

MARCH !

At the command, Change, [or right-oblique], leading file, (and every other in succession as you arrive on his ground), aid in your horse's fore part till his body be parallel with the sides of the manage; then move him sideways and obliquely to your right front :—

CHANGE !

As you each, in succession, approach the opposite side of the manage, half turn your horse to the right, reverse the position of his head, and half passage him to the left; by changing the position and operation of your hands, and closing your right leg on him.

CHANGE !— [*the reverse of the former change.*]

[N. B. This fourth Section, thus far, must, for some time, until the men are forward in riding, be omitted. But proceed in the following movements, and next two Sections.]

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.****STRAIGHT-FORWARD !****TROT !**

RIGHT-FORM !—Leading file, turn short to your right, move a few yards forward, and halt ; succeeding files, form round on his left at double distance, and dress accurately. No man is to turn his eyes from the right, till the command, **Eyes front** is given :—

EYES FRONT !—Be steady.

At the command, **Sit at ease**, slack the rein, stoop your body, and caress the horse with your right hand, clapping his neck three or four times :—

SIT AT EASE !

SECTION V.

REINING BACKWARD.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

ATTENTION !—Resume the proper position on horseback.

Caution.—In the act of reining backward, your hands are to be within an inch or two of the saddle; your legs are to be held back, and occasionally closed on the horse to direct him straight, or keep him up to the bridle, and prevent him backing too fast.

At the command, Rein back by the right (or by the left), look to that flank, and quickly collect the rein, so as to enable you, by bracing and turning your hands, with their little fingers toward your waist, to effect a pressure on the horse's mouth, and thereby request him to move backward. As he obeys, that is, lifts his feet, relax the pressure of your hands, and as his feet turn to the ground, invite or press again.

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Care must be taken, when reining back, that your hands act so mildly and cautiously as not to provoke the horse to rear; an occurrence not uncommon with horses that do not readily obey the hands, particularly when the rider throws back his body to increase the power of his hands.

Now if any of you hang back with a view of compelling your horse to move by the power or weight of your body, and he rear, you will not be able to maintain your seat, or regain your balance, without pulling and hanging by the rein; which, two to one, would pull the horse over on the top of you.

The operation of the hands in reining back, is a kind of invitation: not force.

A horse that is properly broken in, obeys the softest pressure of the hands, and backs without throwing himself out of balance. But a horse that is constrained to back, is overbalanced, and will back till he falls down, if the hands relinquish not their severity;—therefore, the instant a horse yields to the hands, they should yield to him, that he may recover his balance:—

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

REIN BACK, BY THE RIGHT, MARCH !

[After moving a few yards, give the command]

HALT ! DRESS !

Yield your hands and close your legs.

Caution.—You'll be commanded to rein back, while in the act of advancing. On the command being given, pause or halt for two or three seconds before you commence.

FORWARD, BY THE RIGHT, MARCH !—*[After advancing a few yards, command to rein back.]*

REIN BACK !—*[a few yards.]*

FORWARD !—On approaching the side of the manage turn to the right.

Caution.—In reining back, in column, you are each to cover and preserve your distance from the file before you :—

REIN BACK !—Every horse must be kept in motion.

FORWARD !—HALT !

SECTION VI.

GALLOPPING.

*COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.*

FILES, LEFT-QUARTER-TURN, MARCH ! HALT-DRESS !

From this position (trotting), you will raise your horse to the gallop : it will oblige him to lead off with his right leg. In this position, support him while turning the corners of the manage : it will prevent his falling down. In this position, secure him while changing from right to left, diagonally, across the manage : it will prevent his changing his legs before he arrives on the line where you are to give him the proper aid to change.

After you have raised him to the gallop, have supported him in turning a corner—have aided him diagonally across the manage, and changed his legs, let him off straight :

MARCH, TROT !

At the word, Gallop, apply the calf of your left leg to the horse, collect

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

and raise him by an elevating and inviting operation of your hands, and then let him out straight:—

SLOW-GALLOP!—*Twice round the manage to the right, the horse leading with his off or right feet foremost.*

Admonitions.—Sit close and steady in the saddle. Maintain your balance independent of the rein (and stirrups). Keep the rein properly collected and adjusted. Raise the horse's fore-hand, and give his head and neck a small inclination to the right.

CHANGE!—Aid your horse off obliquely to the right; and as his fore feet are about to strike the line, strengthen and reverse the position and operation of your hands to the right, sway back your body a little, and close on him the calf of your right leg.

[Gallop twice round the manage to the left, the horse leading with his near or left feet foremost.]

CHANGE!—Aid your horse off obliquely to the left, &c. &c.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

At the word halt, brace your hands, close in your legs, slip under your breech, press forward your waist, and force back your shoulders:—

The act of your hands must be an increasing pressure, so as to raise the horse's forehand, and throw him on his haunches:—By an abrupt or violent check of your hands, you would run a risk of straining the horse's loins and back sinews, and of getting injured yourself;—

HALT!—*[Omit the following movement for some time.]*

GALLOP—MARCH!

HALT!

GALLOP—MARCH!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—*[and right turn.]*

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—*[and right-turn.]*

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE!—**FRONT!**

HALT!

GALLOP!—MARCH!

HALT!

GALLOP!—MARCH!

FILES, LEFT-TURN!—*[and left-turn!]*

FILES, LEFT-TURN!—*[and left-turn!]*

FILES, LEFT-INCLINE!—**FRONT!**

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !—[*When they are within a few yards of the opposite side of the manage, command.*]

REIN-BACK !—[*They first halt for two or three seconds, and then commence moving backward, dressing by the right. When they have reined backward a few yards, command*]

EYES-LEFT !—(implying that they are to dress by and turn to the left)

GALLOP, FORWARD !

[*When they are all on a side of the manage, command*]

FILES, LEFT TURN !—[*When they are within a few yards of the opposite side of the manage, command*]

REIN-BACK !—[*as before ; when they have reined back a few yards, command*]

EYES-RIGHT !

GALLOP—FORWARD !—[and right-turn.]

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN !—[*They turn a little and halt two or three seconds ; then*]

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

commence turning on their centre.—
When the turn is completed, they move
off again in a gallop, at the word]

FORWARD !

FILES, LEFT-ABOUT-TURN !—[*The reverse of
right-about-turn !*]

FORWARD !

COLUMN, RIGHT-PASS !—[They first quarter-turn,
and halt two or three seconds, then, in
column, move sideways to the right.]

[*On their approaching the opposite
side of the manege, command*]

GALLOP-FORWARD !

COLUMN, LEFT-PASS !—[*the reverse of right-
pass !*]

GALLOP-FORWARD !

RIGHT-FORM !

EYES-FRONT !

SIT-AT-EASE !—[*a few seconds.*]

ATTENTION !—At the command, Without stirrups
prepare to dismount,—place both hands
on the pommel of the saddle:—

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

WITHOUT STIRRUPS PREPARE TO DISMOUNT!—At the word Dismount, spring clearly out of the saddle, and alight on your toes; seize the (bridoon) rein with your right hand, raise the horse's head, and present your body erect to the front:

DISMOUNT!

At the command, stand at ease, face to your right, and caress the horse:—

STAND-AT-EASE!

ATTENTION!—At the command, without stirrups prepare to mount, take the reins properly, but long, in your left hand, and instead of seizing the mane, lay hold of pummel and the cantle of the saddle:—

WITHOUT STIRRUPS, PREPARE TO MOUNT!

You will mount in two motions—At the word mount—by a spring, raise and throw your body across or above the centre of the saddle, then, by a second effort, straightening your arms, raise your body well up, and support it as when standing in the left stirrup:—

MOUNT!

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

At two—move your right hand to the middle of the seat, also right leg over the horse, and, closing your knees on the saddle, sink gently into it:—

Two!

[After two or three times, omit the word two.]

Recapitulation (with some trifling variations) of the preceding sections.

When men have been duly prepared by explanations and practice of the preceding progressive lessons, or sections, they, finally, are to be put through the different movements and airs, united into one continued lesson, as follow:—

LESSON.—PART I.

ATTENTION!—Stand to your horse.

PREPARE TO MOUNT!—MOUNT!

STIRRUPS UP!—Drop (or slacken) the curb-rein, and divide the bridoon-rein between your hands.

ATTENTION!—EYES-RIGHT!—MARCH!—[at the side of the manage, they may, as

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

usual, turn to the right, without a word of command.]

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !

FILES, LEFT-INCLINE !

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !—and, rein-back ! (by the right.)

EYES-LEFT !—Forward !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !—and rein back !—(by the left.)

EYES-RIGHT !—Forward !

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !—and, right about turn !—forward ! by the left.

FILES, LEFT-TURN !—and, Left about turn !—forward ! by the right.

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !—[*and, in the middle of the manage command.*]

EYES-LEFT !—[*after which, at the side of the manage, turn left.*]

FILES, LEFT-TURN !—[*and, in the middle of the manage, command.*]

EYES-RIGHT !—[*after which, at the side of the manage, turn right.*]

TROT !—

[*N.B. Repeat all the foregoing move-*

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

*ments, but after each REINING BACK,
command, TROT FORWARD !]*

HORSES HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD ! [*trot-
ting.*]

FILES, RIGHT-TURN ! [*dressing by the left.*]

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !

FILES, CHANGE ! [*dressing by the left.*]

FILES, LEFT-TURN ! [*dressing by the right.*]

FILES, LEFT-TURN !

FILES, CHANGE ! [*dressing by the right.*]

CHANGE REVERSE !

CHANGE REVERSE !

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !

HALF-CENTRE-CHANGE !

RIGHT-COUNTRE-MARCH !

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD !

LEFT-COUNTRE-MARCH !

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDER'S INWARD !

WALK !

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

HORSE'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS OUTWARD !

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !

FILES, CHANGE !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !

FILES, CHANGE !

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !

HORSES HEAD AND SHOULDERS INWARD !

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, RIGHT-OBlique !—[*and, at the side of the manage.*]

SHOULDERS-IN !

FILES, LEFT-OBlique !—[*and, at the side of the manage.*]

SHOULDERS-IN !

DOWN THE CENTRE, RIGHT-PASS !

FROM THE RIGHT TO THE FRONT FILE ! [or rank-off, *and, at the side of the manage, in succession.*

LEFT SHOULDER-IN !

DOWN THE CENTRE, LEFT-PASS !

FROM THE LEFT TO THE FRONT FILE ! [or, rank-off.] *and at the side of the manage, in succession.*

RIGHT SHOULDER-IN !

COLUMN, RIGHT-PASS !—[*and at the side of the manage.*]

FORWARD AND SHOULDERS-IN !

COLUMN, LEFT-PASS !—[*and at the side of the manage.*]

FORWARD AND SHOULDERS-IN !

FILES, LEFT-TURN AND HALF PASSAGE TO THE RIGHT !

CHANGE-REVERSE !

CHANGE-REVERSE !

FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !—[*and half passage to the left.*]

FILES, LEFT-CIRCLE-CHANGE !—[*and half passage to the right.*]

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

Trot!—[the position to raise the horse to gallop with right legs foremost]

CHANGE!—[the position to support the horse when changing in the gallop.]

CHANGE!—[ditto.]

GALLOP!—after raising the horse, let him off straight.

CHANGE!

CHANGE!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE!

FILES, LEFT-TURN!

FILES, LEFT-TURN!

FILES, LEFT-INCLINE!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—AND REIN-BACK! (by the right.)

EYES-LEFT—GALLOP-FORWARD! [or walk forward!]

FILES, LEFT-TURN!—AND REIN BACK! (by the left.)

EYES-RIGHT—GALLOP-FORWARD!

FILES, RIGHTABOUT-TURN!—FORWARD!

FILES, LEFTABOUT-TURN!—FORWARD!

COLUMN, [or files] RIGHT-PASS!—[in a walk.]—

GALLOP-FORWARD!

COLUMN, [or files] LEFT-PASS!—[in a walk.]—

GALLOP-FORWARD! [see the following note on the next page.]

RIGHT-FORM!

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

EYES-FRONT !**SIT-AT-EASE !****ATTENTION !****WITHOUT-STIRRUPS, DISMOUNT !****STAND-AT-EASE !****ATTENTION !****WITHOUT-STIRRUPS, MOUNT !**

N. B. The following movements may sometimes be introduced before the command "Right-form,"—and (if they be thought too much for the horses) some of the other movements may be omitted:

RILES, LEFT-HALF-TURN AND HALF-PASSAGE [or terre-à-terre] TO THE RIGHT !

CHANGE !— In succession as you approach the opposite side of the manage, half-turn the horse to the right, and

HALF-PASSAGE [or terre-à-terre] TO THE LEFT !

CHANGE !**DIVISIONS, CIRCLE-RIGHT !****DIVISIONS, CHANGE-NARROW !****DIVISIONS, CHANGE-NARROW !****GO-LARGE ! [i. e. quit the circles.]****STRAIGHT-FORWARD !****"RIGHT-FORM !"**

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

N. B. When men are forward in riding, they may be permitted to ride this Lesson, part the first, with the stirrups down, the curb-rein up, and right hand on the bridoon rein ; with which the horse is to be worked, that is, raised or bent.

N. B. For the sake of improving and confirming horses in their paces, the different airs in the preceding section (*i. e.* the walk, trot, shoulders-in, passage, and gallop) should follow in regular succession ; but the movements in each air may be chequered, increased, or decreased, as the Instructor shall see fit.

N. B. The counter-march performed round the side-pillar is a very beneficial lesson for both man and horse, and is applicable to the walk, the trot, the shoulders-in, the half-passage, the gallop, the terre-a-terre.

N. B. The turnings and inclinings, right and left, by files, in the narrow space of a manage, though necessary movements, are not so beneficial for

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS**

horses' paces as the changes and counter-marches are. The former movements, particularly when the files are many, in the trot or gallop, are apt to give horses confused, irregular, or ambling paces. The latter will confirm them in true, steady, and regular movements. Therefore, as much as possible, avoid all short, sudden, and abrupt turns, by files, in the middle of the manage, until your pupils have become confirmed and steady horsemen, and your horses have been established in their paces.

LESSON. PART THE SECOND.

SECTION I.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

STIRRUPS DOWN !

The stirrups are to be regulated so that (the thighs, legs, and feet being properly placed as described in the attitude) they shall slip tight under the toes; or so that the upper edge of the bottom bar of each iron reaches a finger's-breadth below the inner side of each ankle-bone.

REINS IN YOUR LEFT HAND, AND RIGHT HAND FREE !

The right side of the curb-rein is to be about an inch shorter than the left side.

ATTENTION !

The position on horseback, is your fork home on the saddle.—Thighs stretched down, drawn back, and rolled in, till they lay with their hollow and

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

muscular parts flat and close on the saddle, and are about 20 or 25 degrees short of a perpendicular (conceive the perpendicular to be dropped from your hip-bone, the centre of your thigh is the line of depression); your knee-joints pliant, and so bent that, your legs hanging near the horse, you can just see your insteps in front of your knees, forming perpendicular lines—your heels forced down and turned out—the balls of your toes resting lightly on the stirrups—your waist sunk and pressed forward—shoulders forced back—chest thrust out—head raised up and drawn back, till the chin and forehead are perpendicular—the upper part of your body bent back, till the fronts of your shoulders are an inch or two behind the perpendicular lines of your hips—your right arm stretched down, with the hand behind your thigh—your left arm, just below the elbow, lightly feeling your body, the hand four, five, or six inches from your waist, the little finger on a level with the point of the elbow, the wrist gently circled inward, the nails of the fingers fronting the centre of your waist, the thumb pressing the reins

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

closely over the fore finger, and pointing across your waist.

Now in controlling and directing a horse with a curb-bridle and one hand, you are, as much as possible, to avoid moving your arm with the hand. The bracing of your fingers, curving and contracting of your wrist, will produce such acts of your hand, as, being accompanied by corresponding aids of your body and legs, will effect whatever you require of a horse that has been dressed or broken-in.

The acts of the hand (assisted with the body and legs) are four ; and the lines of its action three.

The first act of the hand, legs, and body, is that which enlivens, liberates, and invites the horse to advance. For which purpose, by a lively motion of the lower part of your hand, towards your waist, feel his mouth ; then yield, and again, softly meeting his mouth, replace your hand.

Your legs, in union with this invitation or act of your hand, are, for an instant, to close on his sides, a little behind the girths : and your waist, at the same time, is to spring forward, a little.

*COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.*

The second act of the hand, body, and legs, is that which turns the horse to the right or rightabout;—for which purpose brace, curve, and incline your hand, with its little finger pressing the right side of the rein upward, towards the right front of your waist—twist and incline your body to the right rear, so as to increase the power of your hand in that direction, to the degree requisite, and cause the left side of the rein to press his neck—aid his croup round with your right leg—meet, support, and keep him up to the bridle with your left leg.

The horse in general is to be so turned, that your body becomes, as it were, a pivot or centre to his motion.

The third act of the hand, body, and legs, is that which turns the horse to the left, or left-about;—for which purpose contract and draw your hand, with its little finger pulling the left side of the rein upward, towards the left front of your waist—twist and incline your body to the left-rear, so as to increase the power of your hand in that direction to the degree requisite, and cause the right side of the rein to press his neck—

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

aid his croup round with your left leg ; meet, support, and keep him up to the bridle with your right leg.

Thus the horse is to be turned and raised, in the act, by the inward or leading side of the rein.

The fourth act of the hand, body and legs, requires the horse to step short, halt, or rein back ; for which purpose, brace, turn, and draw your hand, with its little finger upward, towards your waist ; bend back your body, so as to increase the power of your hand to the degree requisite ; and occasionally, close your legs on his sides, to make him unite, direct him straight, or keep him up to the bridle.

Your bridle hand, in all its acts, must only rise to the degree necessary to effect its purpose.

EYES RIGHT, MARCH !—At the side of the manege, turn to the right.

FILES, RIGHT-TURN !—[and right-turn, as before.]

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN !—FORWARD !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !—[and left-turn, as before]

FILES, LEFT-ABOUT-TURN !—FORWARD !

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE !—(Front.)

COMMANDS. [EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, LEFT-INCLINE!—(Front!)

FILES, RIGHT-OBLIQUE!—FORWARD!

FILES, LEFT-OBLIQUE!—FORWARD!

FILES, RIGHT-HALF-PASSAGE!—Half turn the horse
to the right, and move him in that po-
sition across the manage to the opposite
side; *where command*

FORWARD!

FILES, LEFT-HALF-PASSAGE!—[at an angle of 45
degrees.]

FORWARD!

FILES, [or column,] RIGHT-PASS!—[at an angle
of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.]

FORWARD!

FILES, [or column,] LEFT-PASS!—[at an angle
of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.]

FORWARD!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN! [and]

REIN-BACK! [*in line.*]—EYES LEFT! or

BY THE LEFT,—FORWARD! [at the side of the
manage they turn to the left.]

FILES, LEFT-TURN! [and]

REIN-BACK! [*in line.*] EYES RIGHT! or

BY THE RIGHT,—FORWARD! [turn to the right.]

FILES, [or column,] REIN-BACK!

FORWARD!—— gently.

TROT!

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—(and right turn.)

FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—(and right turn.)

FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE!—(front!)

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

FILES, LEFT-TURN!—(and left turn.)
 FILES, LEFT-TURN!—(and left turn.)
 FILES, LEFT-INCLINE!—(front!)
 FILES, RIGHT-OBLIQUE!—(forward!)
 FILES, LEFT-OBLIQUE!—(forward!)
 FILES, RIGHT-HALF-PASSAGE!—FORWARD!
 FILES, LEFT-HAND PASSAGE!—FORWARD!
 FILES, [or column,] RIGHT-PASS!—[in a walk,]
 TROT—FORWARD!
 FILES, [or column] LEFT-PASS!—[in a walk.]
 TROT—FORWARD!
 FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—[and]
 REIN-BACK! [in line] EYES LEFT! or
 BY THE LEFT—TROT—FORWARD!
 FILES, LEFT-TURN! [and]
 REIN-BACK!—[in line.] EYES RIGHT! or
 BY THE RIGHT—TROT—FORWARD!
 FILES, [or column,] REIN-BACK!
 TROT—FORWARD!
 FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN!—FORWARD!
 FILES, LEFT-ABOUT TURN!—DO.—Slow.
 GALLOP!
 FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—(and right turn.)
 FILES, RIGHT-TURN!—(and right turn.)
 FILES, RIGHT-INCLINE!—(front!)
 FILES, LEFT-TURN!—(and left turn.)
 FILES, LEFT-TURN!—(and left turn.)
 FILES, LEFT-INCLINE!—(front!)
 FILES, RIGHT-TURN!— [and]
 REIN-BACK!—[in line.]

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

EYES-LEFT,—GALLOP FORWARD !

FILES, LEFT-TURN !— [*and*]

REIN-BACK !—[*in line.*]

EYES-RIGHT,—GALLOP FORWARD !

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN !—FORWARD !

FILES, LEFT-ABOUT-TURN !—FORWARD !

COLUMN, RIGHT-PASS ! [*in a walk.*]

GALLOP—FORWARD !

COLUMN, LEFT-PASS ! [*in a walk.*]

GALLOP—FORWARD !

RIGHT-FORM !

EYES-FRONT !

SIT-AT-EASE !

The foregoing movements may be checkered, increased, or decreased, as the Instructor shall see fit.

Observe. When your horse goes unpleasant on the curb bit; you must place both the reins double in your left hand, (the curb within the bridoon,) and divide their right sides from their left sides, by placing the little finger and the fore finger downwards between them: the thumb will then press the upper parts of their left sides over the fore finger, and the two middle fingers enclose all their four sides. In like manner hold them when you are travelling and leaping.

SECTION II.

OF LEAPING.

*COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.*

ATTENTION !—STIRRUPS UP !—Drop [or slack]
the curb rein, and divide the bridoon
rein between the hands.

Men must not be allowed to leap with stirrups until they can well leap without them. It is a general rule to leap with the bridoon bit only acting on the horse's mouth.

The bit rein, at first with beginners, may be dropt on the horse's neck ; but after a while, must be continued in the hand, yet so slack as not to feel the horse's mouth.

A curb bit should never be used in leaping, but by a man who has a delicate masterly hand, and close firm seat.

STANDING LEAP.

ATTENTION !

In going to what is called the Standing Leap, each walk your horse up with-

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

in a yard of the bar, and there halt a few seconds; then, in one act, raise your toes, close your legs, and clasp him with their calves, in a perpendicular direction from the knees; press forward your waist; force back your head and shoulders (twisting them a little to the right), look upward, contract your arms and hands, and invite him to rise; as he raises his forehand, and sinks on his haunches, endeavour, as much as possible you can, to prevent your body swaying or bending forward more than just sufficient to preserve its equilibrium; also, endeavour to keep your hands low, softly feeling his mouth, and the instant he springs from his hinder feet, slip your breech under or forward, with an exertion proportioned to his spring; yield your hands, and let the upper part of your body sway pliantly back.

This last position, maintain till his hind feet arrive on the ground; then collecting him, resume your proper attitude.

At the command, Right-file, each quarter-turn your horse to the right,

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

excepting the right hand file, who will turn full to the right.

RIGHT-FILE,—MARCH ! [*leap three or four times to the right.*]

FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN ! [*leap three or four times to the left.*]

LEFT-FORM !

EYES-FRONT !

SIT-AT-EASE !

STIRRUPS DOWN.

REINS IN THE LEFT-HAND ONLY. Dismiss them.

FLYING LEAP.

In going to what is called the flying-leap, each walk your horse until he is about twelve or thirteen yards from the bar ; there begin to animate and raise him to a lively trot ; and, if necessary, from that to the gallop, for a few strokes, to increase the velocity of his spring. On his arrival within three or four feet of the bar,—in one act, raise your toes, close your legs, and clasp him with their calves, in a perpendicular direction from the knees ; press forward your waist, force back your head and shoulders (twisting them a little to the right), look upward, contract your arms and

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

hands, and invite him to rise [*thus, shewing them.*] as he raises his fore-parts, endeavour to keep your waist forward, head up, and hands low ; and the instant he springs from his hind feet, slip your breech under or forward, with an exertion proportioned to his spring, yield your hands, and let the upper part of your body sway pliantly back. This last position maintain till his hind feet arrive on the ground ; then, collecting him resume your attitude.

Observe. In going to a flying leap, it would be dangerous to let your body bend forward at the rising of the horse's fore-parts : for, sometimes, a horse not coming fair to a bar, will check himself and refuse to leap ; in which case, were your body forward, you might be thrown over his head ; or upon his neck, and get an uncomfortable squeeze.

SECTION III.

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Instructor.—Form the squad in a single rank of easy files, or six inches apart, from boot-top to boot-top, and command them : Tell yourselves off in twos, from the right, by “ Right, Left.” [or from the left, by calling “ Left, Right.”]

Tell yourselves off in threes, from the right, by “ Right, Centre, Left.” or from the left, by calling “ Left, Centre, Right.”

Prove your tellings-off :

RIGHT OF TWOS, PROVE! [They smartly extend their right arm and hand on a level with their shoulder ; the thumb-knuckle upward, and palm of the hand to the left.]

LEFT OF TWOS, PROVE! [At this command the right files are also to withdraw their hands.]

RIGHT OF THREES, PROVE!

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.****CENTRE OF THREES, PROVE !****LEFT OF THREES, PROVE !—****DOWN.**

Caution.—In wheeling by threes on the centre file, the right and left files look to the centre file, and the centre file looks to the advancing file. At the caution, Threes right wheel, [or threes right,] turn your eyes as directed; and at the command, March—right files wheel backward, pressing the horse strong with your right leg;—left files wheel forward;—centre files, unitedly with your left and right files, turn on your own ground, so that your body becomes, as it were, a pivot or centre to the motion of your horse:—

THREES, RIGHT-WHEEL—MARCH !**HALT !—**[dressing on the centre file.]**DRESS !—**[to the left.]

Caution.—On the march, leading left-pivot file move accurately on two objects perpendicular to your front;—succeeding left pivot-files, cover, and keep half a horse's length from your preceding file:—

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

COLUMN, BY THE LEFT, MARCH! [*a few yards.*]

COLUMN, HALT!—

Caution.—At the command, **Threes wheel up, march,**—left files wheel backward; right files wheel forward; and middle files turn on your centre, unitedly with the left and right files:—

THREES WHEEL UP—MARCH!

HALT!—[dressing on the centre file.]

DRESS!—[to the left, unless otherwise ordered.]

EYES FRONT!

Caution.—At the caution, **Threes left- (wheel),** turn your eyes as before directed; and at the command **March,** left files wheel backward, pressing the horse strong with your left leg; right files wheel forward; middle files, unitedly with your left and right files, turn on your own ground: so that your body becomes as it were a pivot or centre to the motion of your horse:—

THREES, LEFT (WHEEL)—MARCH!

HALT!—[dressing on the centre file.]

DRESS!—[to the right.]

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Caution.—On the march, Leading right pivot file move accurately on two objects perpendicular to your front; succeeding right pivot files, cover and keep half a horse's length from your preceding file :—

COLUMN, BY THE RIGHT—MARCH! [*a few yards.*]

COLUMN, HALT!

Caution.—At the command **Threes wheel up, March**—right files wheel backward; left files wheel forward; middle files turn on your centre :—

THREES, WHEEL UP—MARCH!

HALT!—[dressing on the centre file.]

DRESS!—[to the right, unless otherwise ordered.]

EYES FRONT.

Caution.—At the command, **Threes right-about wheel, March**,—each three commence wheeling on your centre, as before, and continue the same until you complete the half-circle :—

THREES, RIGHTABOUT WHEEL—MARCH!

HALT!—[dressing on the centre file.]

DRESS!—[to the left.]

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

SQUAD, BY THE LEFT—MARCH! [*to the side of the manège.*]

HALT!

THREES, RIGHTABOUT WHEEL—MARCH!

HALT—

DRESS! [*to the right.*]

N. B. After some practice, the command Halt-front may be substituted for the commands “Threes right-about wheel—March.” And Threes “wheel-up—March,” in the former movements.]

THREES, RIGHT-WHEEL—MARCH!

HALT—DRESS!

THE COLUMN WILL ADVANCE. [*a caution.*]

BY THE LEFT—MARCH!

COLUMN, HALT! [*a few yards from the end of the manège.*]

Caution. — At the command Right-shoulder forward, on the march,—leading left-pivot file, continuing your pace, gradually turn the fourth part of a small circle to your left; and, at the word forward, proceed straight, on two objects, as before :

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

Outside files, quickening your pace, conform to your pivot's movement :

Succeeding Threes, perform in like manner, when you arrive on the same ground :—

COLUMN, MARCH !

RIGHT SHOULDER FORWARD !

FORWARD ! [*when fronting the intended line of march.*]

Command.—Throw your shoulders forward, without a word of command, as you enter the other corners of the manage.

Caution on the March.—At the command Threes left [wheel], (whether walking, trotting, or galloping) Left file of each three pull up and turn steadily; centre and right files of each three, regulating your pace, wheel compactly on your pivot file. The instant the wheel is completed, all, turning your eyes to the left, move forward together; and, on approaching within a horse's length of the opposite side of the manage, again wheel to the left without a word of command :—

COMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

THREES, LEFT—[WHEEL!]

THREES, LEFT—[WHEEL!] [as before.]

Caution, on the march.—At the command **Threes Left-about-[wheel ;]** (whether walking, trotting, or galloping) all pull up ; and, in a walk, each three commence wheeling unitedly on your centre-file. After completing the wheel, at the word forward, move off in the same speed you were in previous to the wheel :—

THREES, LEFT-ABOUT-[WHEEL!]—FORWARD !

LEFT SHOULDER FORWARD! [*the reverse of right shoulder forward.*]

THREES, RIGHT-[WHEEL!] [*the reverse of left wheel.*]

THREES, RIGHT-[WHEEL!]

THREES, RIGHT-ABOUT-[WHEEL!]—FORWARD !

COLUMN, LEFT-INCLINE !

FRONT!—[OR RIGHT FORWARD !]

COLUMN, RIGHT-INCLINE !

FRONT!—[OR LEFT-FORWARD!] [*See files right and left incline, Lesson part the first, section 1.*]

COLUMN, LEFT-PASS !

FORWARD !

COLUMN, RIGHT PASS !

FORWARD !

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS

GENTLY, TROT! [*Repeat the preceding movements in the trot; and in a slow gallop. Then*]

COLUMN, HALT!—THREES WHEEL UP, MARCH!

HALT-DRESS!

SIT AT EASE!

ATTENTION! *Move them next in column of threes, right in front, round the manage to the right, and explain left shoulder forward on the reverse flank.*

At the command **Left shoulder forward**,—**Left-leading-pivot-file**, move steadily round in your present pace;—**Centre and Right files**, dressing to your left, slacken your pace, and conform to the wheeling of your pivot:—

HEAD OF THE COLUMN, LEFT-SHOULDER-FORWARD!

FORWARD! [*when fronting the intended line of march.*]

As you enter the corners of the manage, after this, throw your shoulders forward without a command.

N. B. For further information respecting field-movement, see "Instructions and Regulations for the Formations and Movements of the Cavalry."

SECTION IV.

OF THE CIRCLE.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

The squad being formed up in the middle of the manage,—Command.

You will pass to the left, and each extend your interval to two horses' length from the right:—

LEFT PASS, AND EXTEND YOUR INTERVALS TO TWO HORSE'S LENGTH FROM THE RIGHT, MARCH!—Each file halt in succession as you get your distance.

RIGHT-FILES, RIGHTABOUT TURN — MARCH! — HALT DRESS.

RIGHT-FILES, CIRCLE RIGHT, ROUND THE LEFT-FILES,—

MARCH! [the left files stand fast.]

GENTLY, TROT! [*five or six times round,*]

At the command right-form,—each file resume your situation in the rank, as before, fronting to the rear:

FILES, RIGHT-FORM!—Sit-at-ease.

LEFT FILES, CIRCLE RIGHT, ROUND THE RIGHT FILES,—

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

MARCH!

GENTLY, TROT! [*five or six times round.*]

FILES, RIGHT FORM! [*as before.*] **SIT-AT-EASE!**

ATTENTION!

TWOS, CIRCLE RIGHT-MARCH! [Each two move on opposite sides of a circle; as large as the intervals will permit.] *After a few times round,*

FILES, RIGHT FORM! [*as before.*] **SIT AT EASE!**

ATTENTION!—FILES RIGHTABOUT TURN—MARCH!

HALT DRESS!

Repeat the movements to the left.

After some practice thus; command

FILES, DECREASE YOUR CIRCLES TO ARM'S LENGTH FROM EACH OTHER.

FILES, ENLARGE YOUR CIRCLES! TROT! DECREASE YOUR CIRCLES.

FILES, ENLARGE YOUR CIRCLES! GALLOP! DECREASE YOUR CIRCLES.

FILES, RIGHT FORM! [*as before; repeat the same to the left.*]

SECTION V.

VARIATIONS OF THE SEAT, FOR THE ATTACK
AND DEFENCE IN THE SWORD EXERCISE.

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

Caution.—At the notice, Position to your right-front, each, turn and present the front of your body in that direction; by twisting your loins, rolling your left thigh a little forward, and right a little backward:—

POSITION TO YOUR RIGHT FRONT!

At the notice, Position to your right. Without moving your bridle-hand from it's central situation, turn and present the front of your body nearly full to the right; by a further twisting of your loins, rolling forward of your left thigh, and backward of your right:—

POSITION TO YOUR RIGHT!—The left knee now becomes straight.

At the notice, Position to your right-rear. Without disturbing your bridle-hand, turn and look to the

COMMANDS.

EXPLANATIONS.

right-rear; by twisting your neck and loins to the extreme, and rolling the front of your left thigh and the back of your right thigh still more on the saddle:—

POSITION TO YOUR RIGHT-REAR!—Your left knee must now bend a little, to admit of your fork remaining on the saddle as much as possible.

N. B. The positions to the left, are exactly the reverse of those on the right, therefore need no farther explanation.

POSITION TO YOUR LEFT-REAR!—Turn quick to this position.

POSITION TO YOUR LEFT!

POSITION TO YOUR LEFT-FRONT!

POSITION TO YOUR FRONT! [*These positions are to be practised on the stand, walk, trot, and gallop.*]

COMMANDS.**EXPLANATIONS.**

from the calves of your legs; while with your hands you retain and collect him, raise him before, sink him behind, and invite him to piaffe. That is, to lift and advance his feet about 10 or 12 inches at a time, in true action of a short, collected, lofty trot. Bend your loins and sway the weight of your body a little backward:—

FORWARD, MARCH!

PIAFFE!

FORWARD! CORRECT YOUR INTERVALS. WALK OUT.

PIAFFE!

FORWARD!—SIT EASY.

ATTENTION! — CHANGE! — And perform a like lesson to the left.

FINISHING LECTURE,

ON THE

METHODS OF ACTING IN PARTICULAR CASES.



It is necessary that every horseman should know how to act when he happens to be mounted on a horse addicted to rearing, kicking, bolting, plunging, turning round, shying, or the like.

Now in all vicious and violent exertions of a horse, your hands are to prevent, deter, and disarm him as much as possible.

Therefore, whenever you feel a horse disposed to play any of these tricks, you must prepare yourself for an encounter, by instantly applying your right hand to the right side of the bridoon-rein, and therewith bending his neck, as in the bent lesson; also by placing yourself in the position which gives the greatest security: namely, your head up, shoulders back, chest and waist forward, thighs extended and rolled in, knee-joints pliant, legs near the horse, heels sunk, toes pulled up and light on the stirrups.

Thus placed—your body must be very flexible and accompany every action of the horse, so as to be ready to repel every effort he may make.—Your balance must be nicely preserved by the muscles of your thighs, and your legs must not grasp till you feel a necessity.

Thus prepared—if the horse rear, lower your hands, yield one side of the rein, and maintain the bending of his neck, cautiously, with the other; bring your body close to his neck, and, if he rise very high, your hands forward on each side, even to clasp him round the neck, if you find it necessary: that is, rather than fall off behind, or take the least support from the reins; which, most assuredly, would pull him backward on the top of you. Now if you can maintain his neck bent, in the act of his rearing, it will compel him to move a hind-leg, throw him off his balance, and cause him of necessity to come down. The instant he comes down, twist him sharply round once or twice, to confuse and baffle him; and before you suffer him to get his neck straight, press him off sidewise, as in the bent lesson.

By these means, of bending, twisting about, and working sidewise, you may prevent and deter a horse from rearing to any dangerous height; and, after a trial or two, he will probably give up the contest, and go on.

In time, by these means, you may break him of this dangerous vice.

On the other hand,—if the horse kick, bolt, or plunge,—throw your body well back, supported by a strong muscular hold of your legs and thighs, raise your hands, and, if possible, keep his head up and neck bent ; and the instant his hind feet are again on the ground, twist him round, once or twice, as before, to confuse and baffle him ; and before you suffer him to get his neck straight, press him off sidewise.

If you have power to keep his head up and neck bent, you may almost bid defiance to his kicking, bolting, or plunging ; and when a horse finds his defences do not avail, he wisely gives over.

The next thing requisite for a horseman to know is how to act when he is mounted on a restive horse. Restiveness in a horse proceeds from a sulky obstinate temper, which often causes him to take liberties, and refuse obedience, when he finds his rider has not sufficient skill or address to compel him. A horse of this description will frequently stop, turn short round, and insist on returning home. He generally turns about to the right hand, and the rider as generally, with his left hand, tries to prevent him ; here a contest, or trial of strength, takes place, and the horse generally proves himself the stronger of the two, by effecting his purpose.

Now whenever your horse thus stops and in-

sists upon turning about (we will say to the right), instead of attempting to prevent his turning with your left hand, assist him rather with your right hand ; and, before he is aware of your intention, turn him completely round, so that his head is again presented the way you were going ; here an application of your legs or the spurs may be tried, to compel him forward in a bent position.

But this, perhaps, the first time, will not have always the desired effect to force him on ; he will very likely turn again, and if so, assist him his own way as before, but endeavour to twist him round two or three times, letting your heel and spur, if necessary, powerfully assist your hands, before he can arm or defend himself against them. Finding himself baffled a second time in the plot of his rebellion, he will, most likely, give it up and go on. But should he still continue obstinate, and refuse to go the way you want him, you must by every means you can devise prevent his going any other. When you find he sets himself against your second endeavour to make him go forward, change your attack ; turn him about and rein him backward. And by the time you have compelled him backward ten or a dozen yards, he will most likely set up a defence against going any farther back ; if so, avail yourself of that instant to turn him about, dash your legs or spurs at him, and press him off sidewise. If he appear willing to give up, gradually relinquish

the bending of his neck, and urge him on in a gallop, or an extended trot, till he becomes tired.

In these contests it will frequently happen that if there be a wall, a railing, or a carriage of any description near at hand, the horse will run up against it, with a design to crush your leg or knee, and thereby frighten and deter you from contending with him. Now admitting a horse was in the act of crushing, we will say, your left leg against a wall or any other object, you should not, with the right side of the rein, try to pull him from that wall or object : by so doing you would give a determined and powerful horse the completest opportunity he could wish for to accomplish his intention. You should rather, with the left side of the rein, bend his neck with his head to the wall or object, by which his side next the wall or object would become concave or hollow, and prevent him injuring your leg ; and you would have the power and only means of forcing him off sidewise from the object. But should the horse previously have stiffened and prepared himself to resist your bending him to the left, you must then instantly attack him on the other side, and turn him sharply to the right-about. You would then have the power of forcing him off to the left.

When a horse bends and stiffens himself against being turned to one side, he is easily turned to the other. Further,

Whenever you perceive your horse sidling off to any object with which you think it would be dangerous to come in contact, turn his head toward that object, and back him from it.

In like manner, if you find him running backward, with intention to kick a man or horse in his rear, instantly turn him about and back him away ; but be mindful neither to turn nor back him too violently, or you will throw him down.

The next thing requisite for a horseman to know is how to act on a shy horse.

When a horse is shy, or fearful to pass an object, bend his neck with his head from [or to] that object, and force him past it sidewise, as in the bent lesson.

There are some horses that, without any previous notice, will suddenly and unexpectedly shy or spring to a side. In which case, if you are sitting carelessly or improperly, it is more than two to one but he seats or lays you in the dirt.

But if you are sitting in a horseman-like attitude at the time,—that is, with your toes light on the stirrups, knees pliant, legs near the horse, that they may instantly grasp, your body upright and flexible, that it may follow the motion of the horse, you may escape being humbled to the dust. And,

As a farther assistance in this case, instantly turn your body and eyes from the object at which

the horse shies. If you turn your eyes to the object from which the horse shies, you will very likely lose your balance, and find the ground.

The application of either whip or spurs in any contest with a horse, more than to shift his croup, or enforce obedience to your hands, is both dangerous and improper. Correction injudiciously applied does great mischief. A horse's vices can be subdued by manœuvring better than by correction.

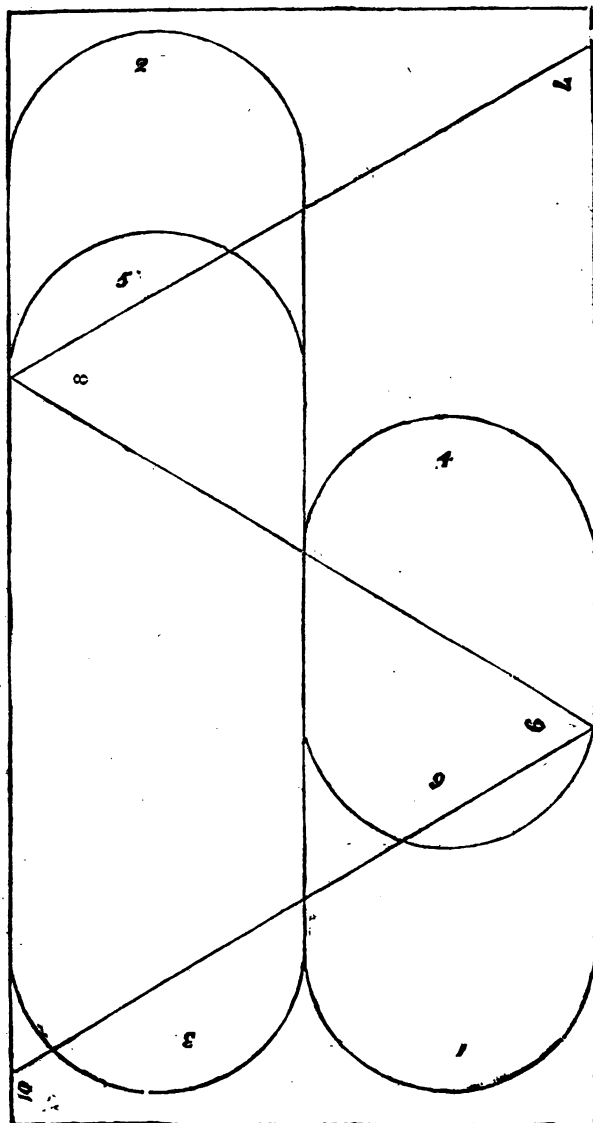
I mean not to infer that correction is never to be given:—some horses require punishment.—Others, that have not perhaps a vice belonging to them, are made desperate from injudicious chastisement.

When a horse hesitates or refuses to go forward, instead of whipping and spurring to make him go on, immediately apply your right hand to the right side of the bridoon-rein, bend his neck, and force him on sidewise, as in the lesson of head and shoulders inward ; or, should this prove ineffectual, turn him sharply round once or twice, rein him back, and the like ; and he will soon give up and go on.



The following plates are illustrative of the particular movement in the Riding Lessons.

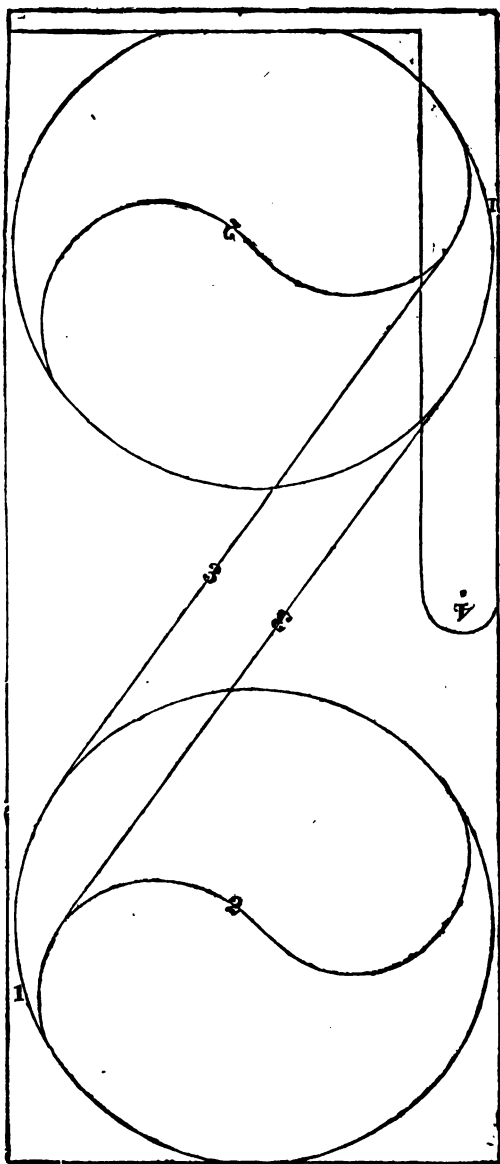
PLATE II.



The Squad moving in files round the manage receives the following commands: CENTRE CHARGE! The leading file leads the squad round the half-circle 1, down the centre and round the half-circle 2.
 HALF-CENTRE-CHARGE! The leading file leads round figures 3 and 4, or round 5 and 6.
 CHANGE-REVERSE! The leading file (moving to the right) leads from 7, to 8, to 9, and 10.

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PLATE III.



1. CIRCLE-RIGHT ! [or divisions circle-right !]
2. CHANGE-NARROW ! [or divisions change narrow !]
3. CHANGE-LARGE ! [or divisions change-large !]
4. RIGHT-COUNTER-MARCH !

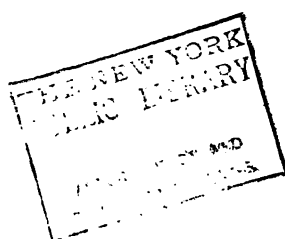
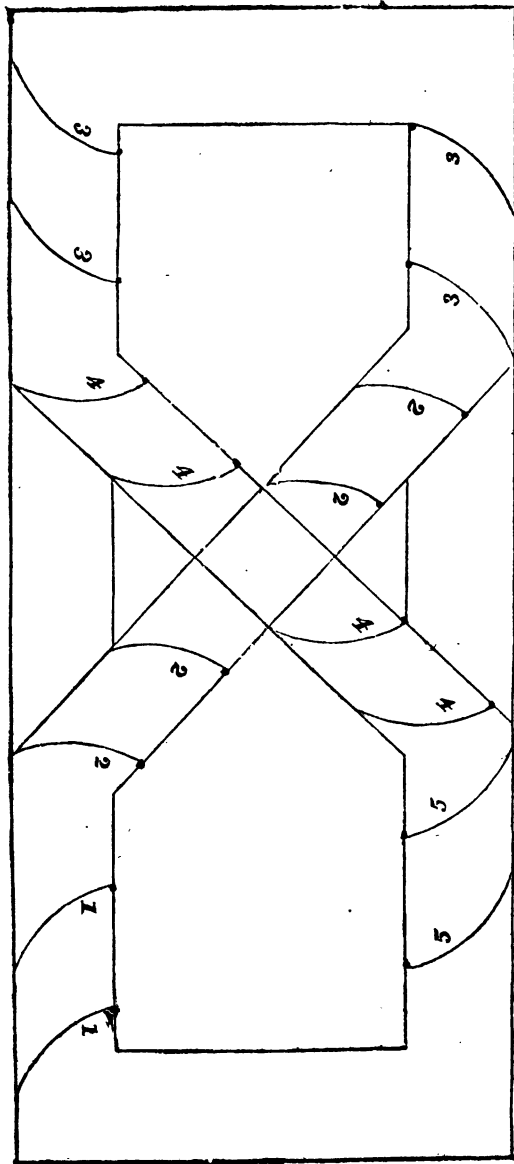


PLATE IV.



The curved strokes, with dotted heads, are supposed to be mounted Horses or files.

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., shew the movements and changes of the positions in succession, and the *hand* that is to be down.

The files distinguished by the figures 1, are supposed to be moving with their head and shoulders inward, and receiving and obeying the following commands :—

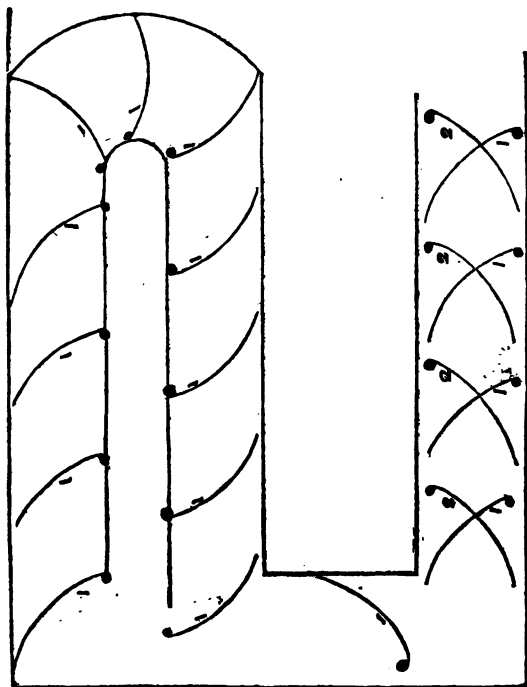
CHANGE ! see 2es and 3es.

(3'es) CHANGE ! see 4es and 5es.

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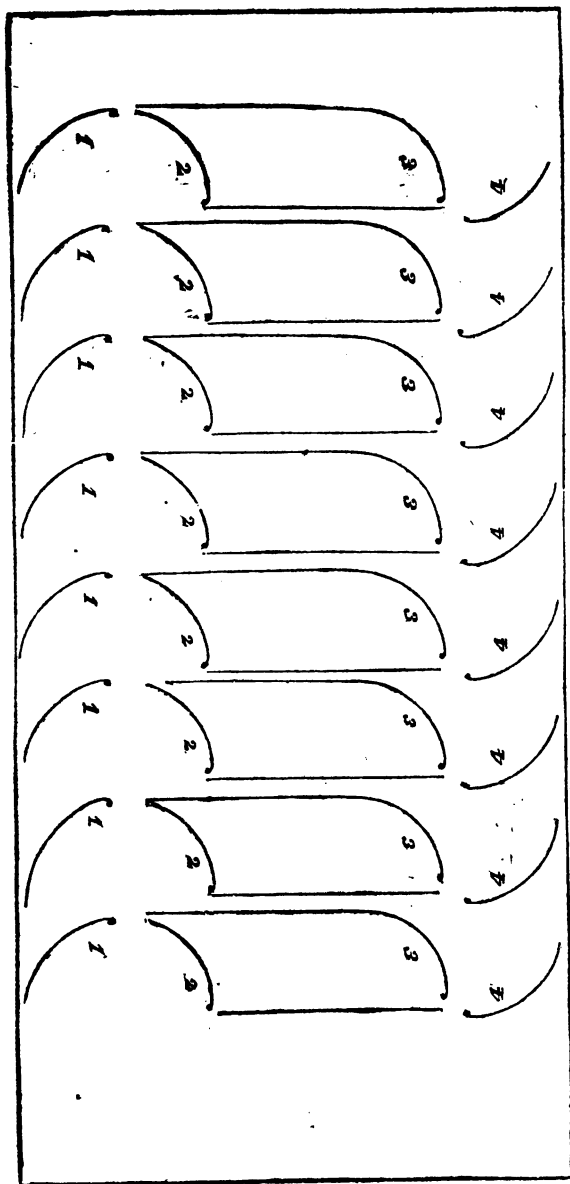
PLATE V.



(Moving with head and shoulders inward.)
 RIGHT-COUNTER-MARCH ! see 1^{es}.
 (1^{es}) Horse's head and shoulders inward ! see 2^{es}.

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PLATE VI.

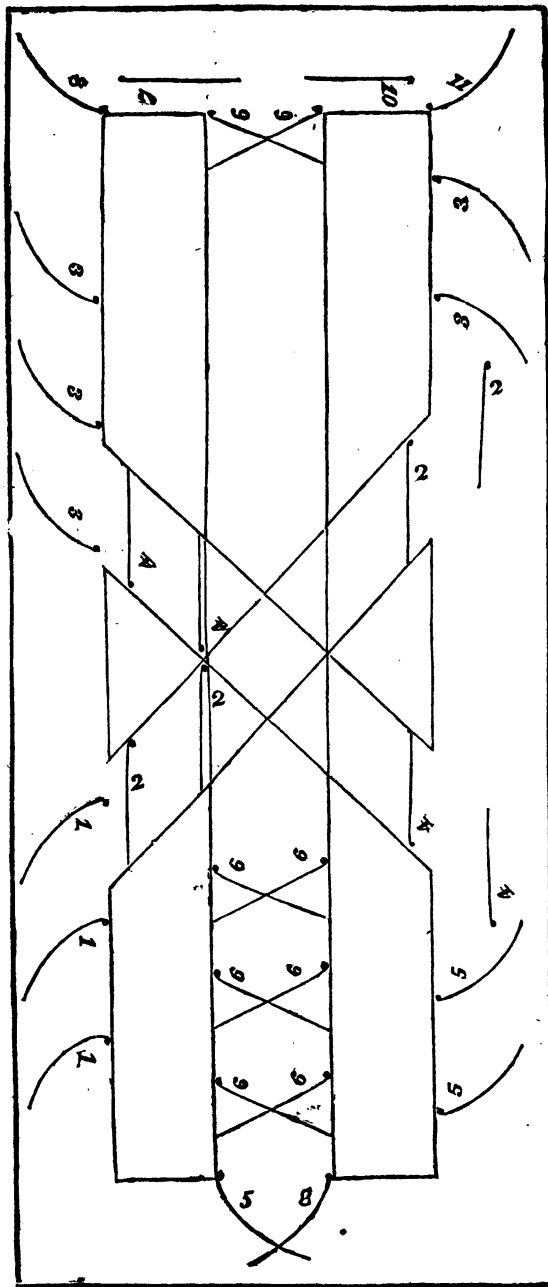


(1es) Moving with head and shoulders inward.)
 (1es) FILES-RIGHT-TURN ! see 2es, 3es, and 4es.

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PLATE VII.



(1es Moving with head and shoulders inward.)

(1es.) By Right Half-Passage Change ! see 2es and 3es.

(3es.) By Left-Half-Passage-Change ! see 4es and 5es.

(5es.) Down the Centre-Right-Pass ! see 6es.

(6es.) Rank-Off ! see 7, and 8es.

(8es.) Down the Centre-Left-Pass ! see 9es.

(9es.) Rank-Off ! see 10 and 11.

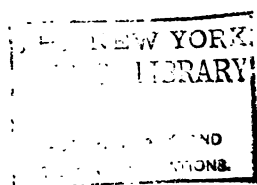
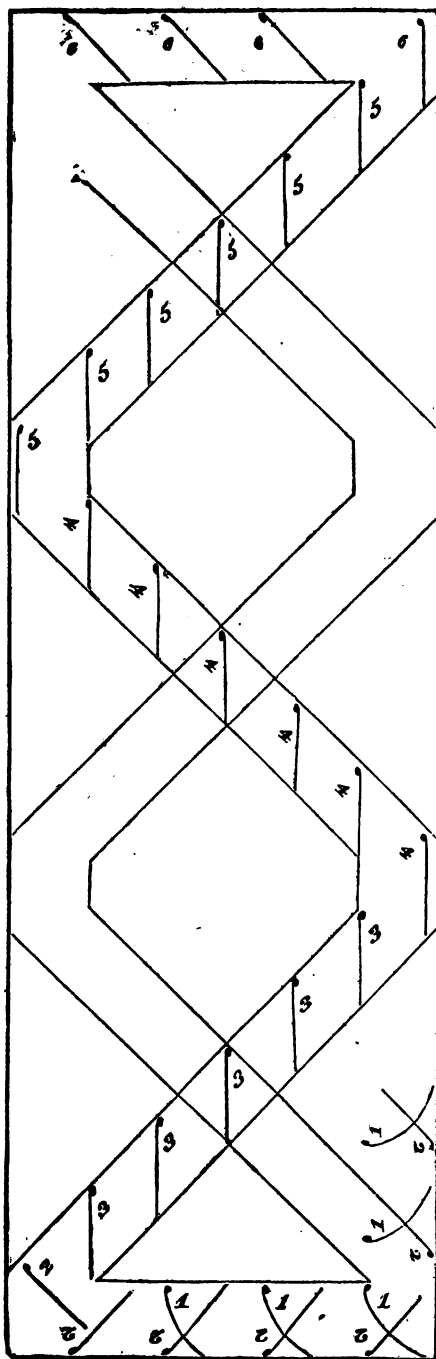


PLATE VIII.



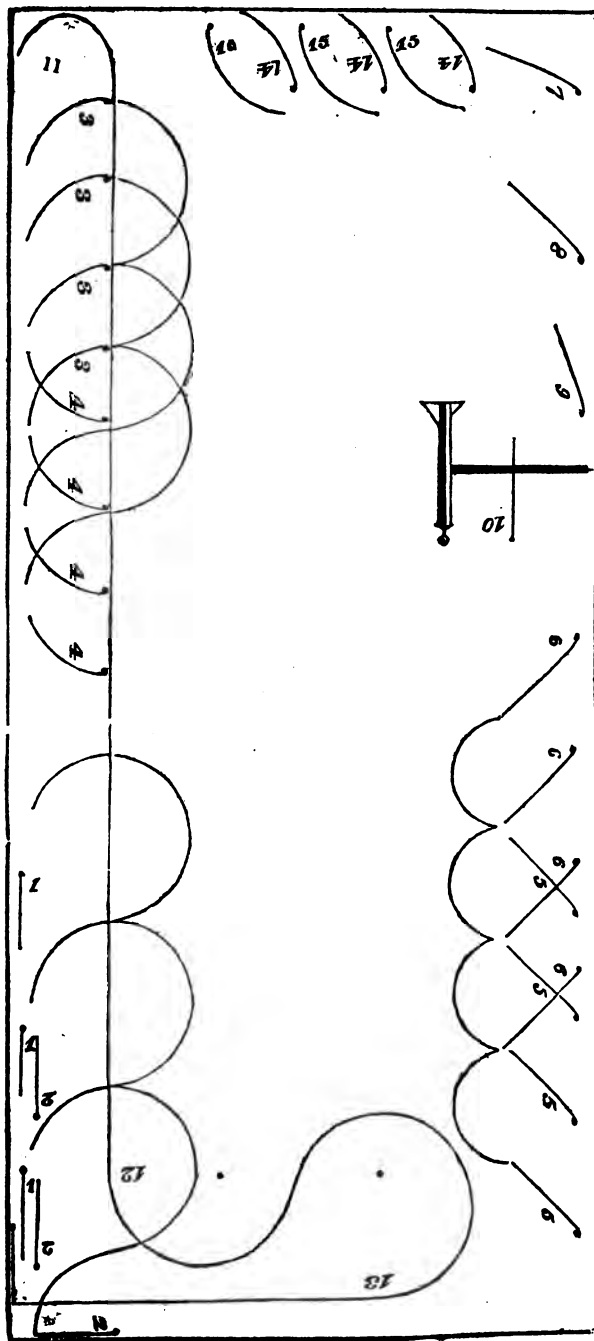
(1es Moving with head and shoulders inward.)

(1es.) FILES, LEFT-TURN AND HALF-PASSAGE TO THE RIGHT! see 2es.

(2es.) CHANGE-REVERSE! see 3es, 4es, 5es, and 6es.

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PLATE IX.



- (1es) Moving straight forward. FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE! See 2es supposed to have moved round the circles.
- (3es) Moving with their head and shoulders inward. FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE! See 4es, supposed to have moved round the circles, and changed their bending: and the position of their hands.
- (5es) Moving in HALF-PASSAGE to the right, FILES, RIGHT-CIRCLE-CHANGE, and HALF-PASSAGE to the left! See 6es, supposed to have moved with their hind feet round the half-circles.
- OBSERVE—When a horse refuses to approach the Leaping-Bar and flies sideways to the centre of the manage, turn and force him up to it in the positions, successively, of full, half, and quarter passage; and then straight over. See the positions 7, 8, 9, & 10.
- (The squad moving round the manage, in files, to the right) at no 11, receives the command, RIGHT-COUNTER-MARCH, and moves to 12.
- At 12, LEFT AND RIGHT HALF-CIRCLE-CHANGE, and moves to 13, then round the manage to the right,
- (14es) Moving with their head and shoulders inward, FILES, RIGHT-ABOUT-TURN. See 15es.

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HORSE-BREAKING.



THE breaking of colts, or young horses, is a task of importance, and requires great mildness and skill in the Breaker. But too frequently it is entrusted to those who conceive that the art of breaking consists in little else than a copious exercise of the whip, and driving the animal round a circle till he becomes weary; or, his head becoming giddy, he stops, turns confusedly, plunges, or tries to run away.

Horses of the most gentle and mild dispositions are frequently driven to resistance, spoiled, and ruined, by unskilful Longing, and an ignorant, injudicious and inhuman application of the whip.

To begin systematically to break in a colt or young horse, put on him a mouthing-bridle, a evasion, and, as soon as it is practicable, a saddle, (the crupper and stirrups of which should be off for some time) and lead him (in company with an old or steady horse, if necessary) to the riding-house, (that being the most proper place for exercising a colt or young horse, unless he goes near to the ground: in which case, after he has been brought

to work tolerably free, a ploughed field, or soft, deep, sandy ground, will be preferable; and as a further improvement, to make him lift his feet and bend his knees, put blinders over his eyes), "lead him," I say, "to the riding-house," and there, with the bridle-rein lying loose on his neck, commence to put him through the first lesson as follows:—

FIRST LESSON.

Section I.—Lead the colt or young horse round a circle, of thirty yards diameter, to the left (a steady horse, if necessary, going before him) for two or three minutes, and then up to its centre: where halt, caress, and give him a few grains of corn out of your hand.

Section II.—Repeat Section I. to the right.

Section III.—Lead him round a second time, to the left, and endeavour to raise him to a gentle trot. Having raised him into a trot, let the cavison-rein slip gradually through your hand till, stepping backward, you arrive at the centre of the circle. After about two minutes' moving thus, call and invite him up to the cen-

tre: where halt, caress, and give him a little corn out of your hand.

Section IV.—Repeat Section III. to the right, and dismiss him.

When the colt or young horse takes to working, without being led more than once round at the commencing of each lesson, proceed to work him in the second lesson.

SECOND LESSON.

Section I.—Set him off in a gentle trot to the right, for about two minutes; then call and invite him up to the centre of the circle, where caress and give him a little corn.

Section II.—Repeat Section I. to the left.

Section III.—Set him off in a trot, a second time, to the right, for about two minutes; but urge him to lengthen his pace till, by degrees, you get him to his full stretch.

Section IV.—Repeat Section III. to the left, and dismiss him.

Observe.—Should the horse gallop or jump about, shake the cord gently, without jerking it, and he will again fall into his trot. If he stand still, plunge, or rear, let the man who holds the whip make a noise with it, but never touch him, till it be absolutely necessary to make him go on. When you intend to change, do not raise the whip and present yourself suddenly before him, so as to frighten him to the other side, as thereby you might give him a shyness. This Lesson must be continued once or twice a day, until he has been brought to a bold extended trot. Then, and not till then, commence and work him in the third lesson.

THIRD LESSON.

With running reins, for the purpose, commence to make the colt or young horse bear on the bit, first that he may feel the smallest confinement from them, and then progressively, day after day, till his head be properly supported.

Be careful not to draw his head down, nor bring his chin in too much upon his chest, as thereby you will cause him to go unsafe. If he carry his head so high that his nose and eyes are nearly horizontal, fasten the reins low to the girths of the saddle. If he carry his head too low, the reins—buckled to the dees in front of the saddle, crossed over his neck, passed thro' swivels affixed to the headstall of the bridle, and through the eyes of the bit,—must be fastened to the pommel of the saddle, or to a cross (havingsprings for the reins) fixed on the centre of the saddle. You must also invite him to raise his head, by frequently shaking the cavigation-rein; particularly when you see him lolling his head down, and bearing too heavy on the bit:

Section I.—With his head lightly supported,—set him off in a trot to the right (for two or three minutes), and urge him, gradually, to his full stretch; but suffer him not to gallop. When the time is expired, call to him—*So hā!* *Sō then!* and invite him up to the

centre of the circle, where caress and give him a little corn.

Section II.—Repeat Section I. to the left.

Section III.—Unfasten the reins ; let the left side hang loose, and with the right side bend his neck so as to present his head a little to the right. In this position set him off in a trot to the right, for two or three minutes ; then call to him as before ; entice him to the centre ; reward him with a little corn ; unfasten the rein ; rein him backward a few paces, and caress him ; lead him forward a few steps, caress, and reward him with a few grains of corn.

Section IV.—Repeat Section III. to the left.

Section V.—Take off the cavison ; and, with a staff, and long-rein, pole him round the house, with his head and shoulders inward to the right, first in a walk, next in a trot ; then halt, straiten, and rein him backward ; then advance him in a short collected lofty trot, or piaffe ; after advancing twenty or thirty yards, halt, caress, and reward him. Repeat reining back and advancing thus, a second and a third time.

Section VI.—Repeat Section V. to the left ; and dismiss him.

Cautions.—Keep him in a true and regular trot. Bend him but gently at first. If he goes near behind, bending him in the longe will assist him to go wider ; but if he goes near before, be cautious in bending him, lest he should rap his shanks, in crossing his legs. If he bolts, plunges, or goes unsteady in the longe, neither *bend* nor *confine* him with the bridle-rein, lest, in falling, he dislocate his neck, or sprain himself, and spare you the trouble of further tuition.

This Third Lesson must be continued once or twice a day, for about a fortnight, or until he has been sufficiently extended, bent, and suppld in the trot, which is the foundation of the other paces. Then, and not before, he may be put to the gallop, as directed in the following lesson.

FOURTH LESSON.

Section I.—Bend his neck with his head supported to the right, and trot him to the right for about two minutes; then bring him to the centre; reward and make much of him; loosen the rein and rein him backward; lead him forward and make much of him.

Section II.—Repeat Section I. to the left.

Section III.—With his neck straight, and head duly supported, set him off to the right and urge him to the gallop, for a minute or two; then bring him to the centre, reward, and make much of him.

Section IV.—Repeat Section III. to the left.

Section V.—Pole him as directed in the fifth section of the third lesson.

Section VI.—Repeat Section V. to the left, and dismiss him.

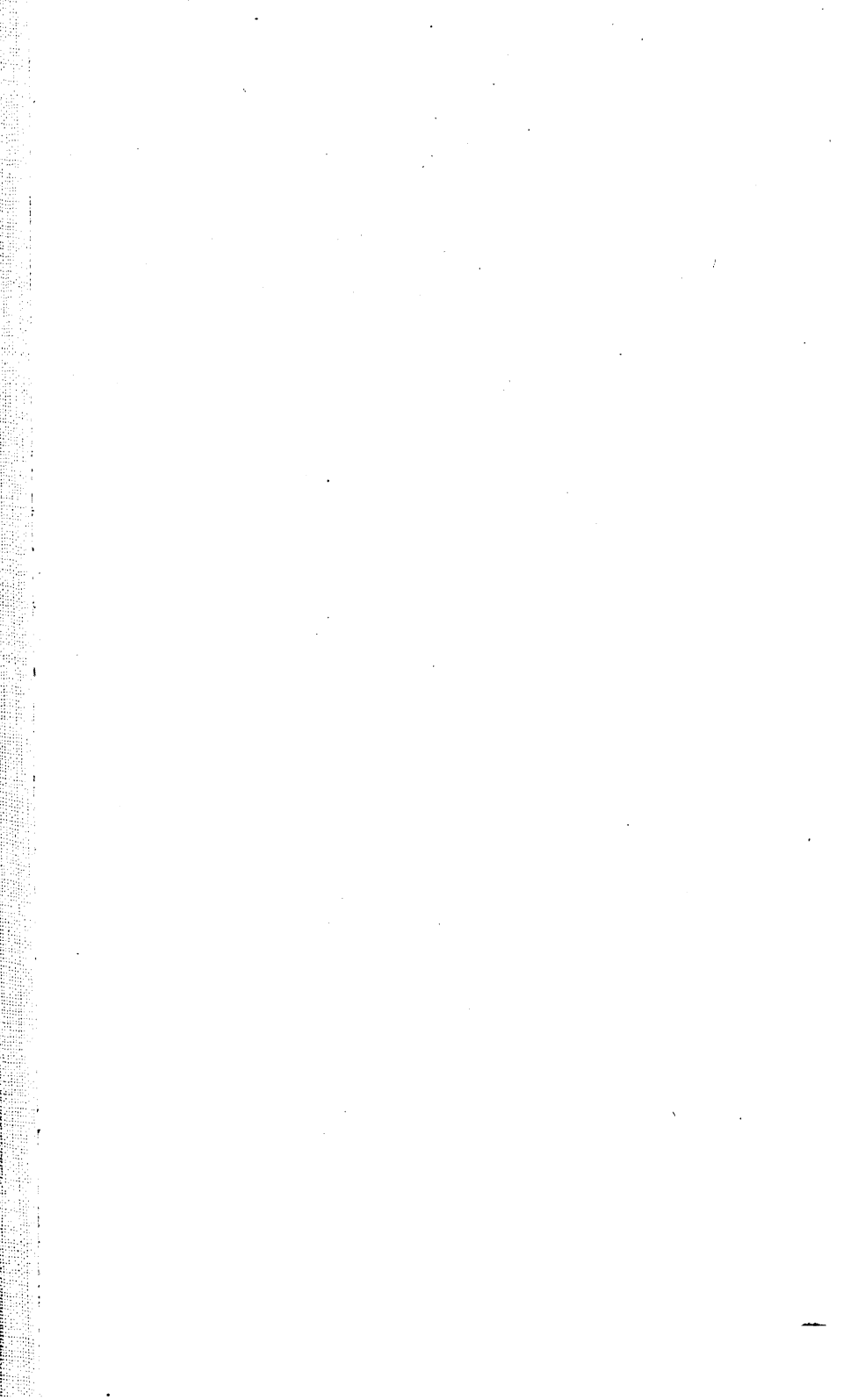
This Fourth Lesson must be continued until the colt be considered sufficiently quiet to be mounted.

The time it may take before it would be prudent to mount a colt can only be determined by his temper, tractability, and disposition. Some acquire confidence, work kindly, and become sufficiently gentle to be mounted in the space of three weeks or a month. Others require double the time.

Some time before you intend to mount, when you halt for the purpose of changing, and altering the reins, pat the saddle, pull and snap the stirrup-leather, try to swag or move the saddle. As he becomes reconciled to these, you must next, at the conclusion of a lesson when he is tired, prepare to mount. If he moves and shifts about, patiently soothe and coax him till he stands still. By degrees he will allow you to stand in the stirrup, for which fail not to caress him; repeat this till his fears in some measure subside, then lift your leg clearly over his croup and sink gently into the seat. When properly seated, and he appears reconciled, let the man who held up his head during the act of his being mounted, lead him as directed in the first lesson; and dismiss him.

Thus you must mount and ride him, at the conclusion of the lesson when he is tired, for a few times, till he carries you peaceably and quietly. When he carries you peaceably and quietly at the conclusion of the lesson, you must next mount him at the commencement of his lesson, for a few times; and at the finishing of the last section, instead of

dismissing him, take off the cavison, and ride him for two or three minutes round the manage, in a walk. Having ridden him thus for a few days, you may discontinue longeing him; and commence riding him in the Manage Lesson.





MAR 13 1934

